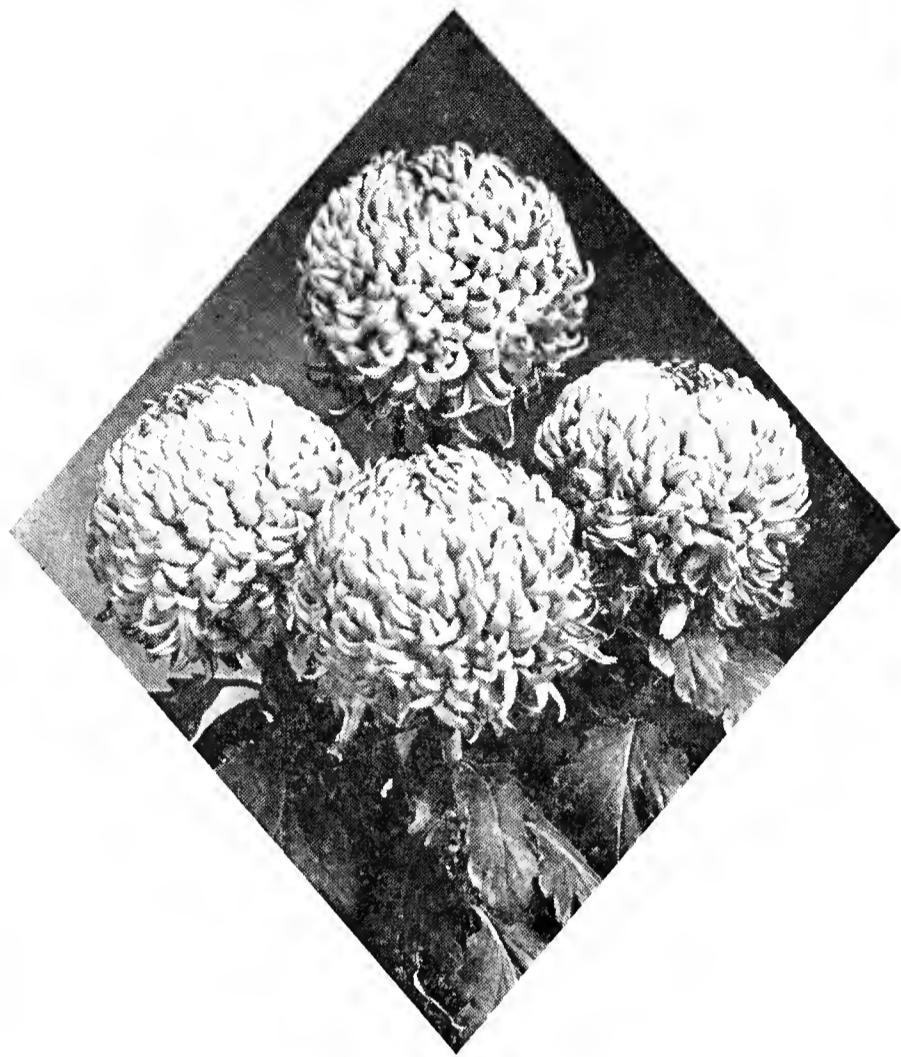


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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

6241

S. Department of Agriculture.



CHRYSANTHEMUMS

1938

ELMER D. SMITH + CO.

**ADRIAN
MICHIGAN**

Collections

These Collections are offered to induce prospective customers unfamiliar with Chrysanthemums to place a trial order at reduced rates. Selections within a collection must be left to us in every instance. The plants from which these collections are made are of the same high quality as those offered under name.

Each Collection \$1.00

- No. 1 — 10 Commercial Varieties.
- No. 2 — 10 Pompons.
- No. 3 — 10 Anemones.
- No. 4 — 10 Single Flowered.
- No. 5 — 10 Hardy or Garden Varieties.
- No. 6 — 5 Commercials, 5 Pompons.
- No. 7 — 5 Commercials, 5 Anemones.
- No. 8 — 5 Commercials, 5 Singles.
- No. 9 — 5 Pompons, 5 Hardies.
- No. 10 — 5 Singles, 5 Anemones.
- No. 11 — 5 Exhibition Varieties.

No gratis plants given with these collections

KEEP THIS CATALOG FOR REFERENCE

This catalog is really a book of reference, giving the height the plants attain, and the best bud to reserve for the many sorts especially so as the time for securing buds draws near. Every word in this catalog from cover to cover is worth reading and may throw light upon some subject important to the recipient.

To Our Patrons

OE ARE pleased to call your attention to the changes inaugurated in our catalog for 1938, particularly as to price. You will note we have quoted by each, by three, by six and by twelve. This will permit our customers to order one, two or more of a kind at a lower rate, affording an opportunity to have greater variety which we believe is more in keeping with the general demand of those who grow chrysanthemums out of doors.

These same liberal terms are carried out throughout the catalog so, it matters not whether one grows under glass or out of doors, you have the privilege of selecting those which are best for your purpose.

As to our reputation and responsibility, our past records are unchallenged but, if you have never purchased from us and wish to know more about the integrity of our firm, we refer you to the many honorary commendations which have been bestowed upon us during the past.

We sincerely hope you will find this catalog interesting and shall appreciate your patronage.

Very respectfully,

ELMER D. SMITH & CO.

An Outstanding New Yellow

GOLDEN ARBINI—This variety originated on the West Coast where it has been grown several years with marked success and popularity. Of all the yellows grown today, this variety is the closest approach to the well known Friendly Rival. The flowers are fully double and gracefully reflexed in form. The tips of the reflexing petals almost touch the stem. The plants will reach 4 feet in height from June planting. Extreme vigor and constitution is indicated in the robust foliage and stem quality. Mature November 20 to 25 from a terminal bud.

Plants from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 50c each; any 3, \$1.30; any 6, \$2.50; any 12, \$4.75.

TERMS OF SALE

Important—Read Carefully Before Ordering

QUOTATIONS: The prices quoted are as low as can be made for strictly first-class stock and are for U. S. Currency. This list cancels all previous quotations.

REMITTANCES for all orders should be made by Postoffice, Express Money Order or Bank Draft, Canadian, Mexican and all foreign customers are requested to remit by Postoffice Money Order, which is not subject to discount like checks and other forms of exchange.

FILLING ORDERS. All orders are filled in strict rotation, carefully labeled, lightly and securely packed, and delivered to the carriers in good condition. In case stock of certain varieties is exhausted, we reserve the right to decline the order. To partially avoid such action, place your order early, so that the plants may be set aside. Assist in prompt delivery by using order sheet.

EXPRESS DELIVERIES. When plants are preferred with the soil and roots intact, we usually forward by express.

WE PAY THE POSTAGE. Many patrons prefer plants sent by parcel post, in which case, the soil is removed and the roots wrapped in damp moss. We pay postage on all shipments forwarded to those living in the United States who prefer this method of delivery.

FOREIGN SHIPMENTS (except Canada and Mexico) require treatment, both as to condition of plants and method of packing to insure safe delivery. We ask such customers to add 25 per cent to amount of the order to cover this extra expense.

CLAIMS OR DAMAGE. All claims for damages must be assumed and entered against the carrier by the buyer. Inasmuch as we have no control over the transportation agencies, we cannot be responsible for plants frozen in transit, or injured by delayed deliveries or rough handling.

NO GUARANTEE. While we exercise utmost care in executing all orders to keep our stock true to name, we give no warranty, expressed or implied, and cannot guarantee or be in any way responsible for the crop, either as to variety or product. If not accepted on these terms, they must be returned at once.

Commercial Section

NEW AMERICAN CHRYSANTHEMUMS FOR 1938

Originated by Elmer D. Smith & Co.

Those interested in commercial varieties should not fail to avail themselves of the following sterling Novelties. They surpass existing kinds in their respective season.

BONNAFFON DE LUXE—This variety resembles Major Bonnaffon in all respects except color, being a rich golden yellow similar to Friendly Rival. The blooms when grown 3 and 4 to a plant average 5 inches in diameter, are tightly incurved and of good substance. The stems are of excellent quality and stiffness, leaves have a glossy surface. From July first planting the height will average 3 feet; matures November 1 to 10 from a bud reserved September 10. C.S.A. CERTIFICATE.

BRONZE GOLD LODE—A medium shade of bronze sport of Gold Lode. Identical in every respect with parent except color. This new variety should fill a long felt need for an early bronze that can be grown on the bench or as pot plants.

GOLDEN ARBINI—For description, see page 3.

PINK DAWN—This variety possesses a delicate, soft shade of pink lighter than October Rose. The petals are slightly hairy and well incurved providing a distinct beauty which is greatly enhanced under artificial light. The foliage and stem are of excellent quality and substance. From early June planting it can be grown 4 feet tall or over. Ready to cut October 25 from bud taken September 10 to 15. Plants from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 50c each; any 3, \$1.30; any 6, \$2.50; any 12, \$4.75.

Introduction of 1937

FRIENDLY CALL—A crisp, tightly incurved, bright yellow approaching Friendly Rival in color. This variety makes a good shipper, fine keeper and does not shatter. From a terminal bud the flowers will make 6 to 8 inches in diameter on 4 foot stems. Matures from November 15 to December 10.

Plants from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 30c each; any 3, 75c; any 6, \$1.40; any 12, \$2.50. \$15.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

Introductions of 1936

ARTHOLA—Creamy white flower which reflexes irregularly. Good stem, foliage and substance. Diameter of flower, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Height, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Select bud August 30th. Matures October 25th.

BRONZE FRICK—A sport from Miss Helen Frick providing a new color of this well known variety. The upper surface of the petals is a warm shade of bronze with lighter reverse. In other respects is identical with its parent.

ENTON BEAUTY—Dark velvety crimson, flowering in late November. Very bright and showy for Thanksgiving use.

MAJOR EDWARD BOWES—We predict this variety will become the most popular early bright pink, when fully distributed. Color rosy pink, brighter than J. W. Prince or October Rose and under artificial light is greatly intensified. Reserve bud not earlier than August 30. Fully double from any bud. Blooms 6 inches in diameter, mature October 16.

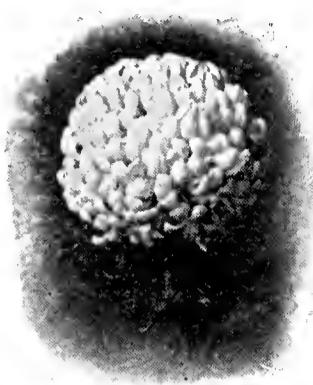
PETER JOHN—A sport variety from Thanksgiving Pink and is identical in every respect except color which is much lighter, about the same shade as October Rose. A wonderful addition to the late flowering kinds.

QUAKER LADY—A large incurved white with slight orchid shadings; very double and splendid form for the commercial grower. Height, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Select bud about August 20th. Matures November 10th.

SPOTLESS—A very desirable early pure white for October 20th. Perfect incurved form; excellent stem and foliage. Plants, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height. Best date for bud, August 25th. Diameter of flowers, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

MARK TWAIN—Possesses the pleasing autumn tints, the upper surface of the petals is a rich bronze with straw yellow reverse. It matures November 20th and later; will be most welcome for Thanksgiving use. Flowers 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Reserve bud September 20th. Plants, 5 feet in height.

Plants from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 25c each; any 3, 60c; any 6, \$1.10; any 12, \$2.00. \$12.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.



Standard Varieties EARLY SORTS

Throughout the catalog we have endeavored to give the height of the plants which is based on plants benched in June. If planted in May they will be a foot or more taller at flowering time and correspondingly shorter if benched at the end of July. Late propagated and planted stock is usually somewhat retarded as to flowering date. This section comprises those varieties which flower before October 25th. If buds are not formed at the dates given reserve the first that appear thereafter.

AMBASSADOR—A large white maturing the end of October. Height, 3 feet. Select bud September 1st.

APRICOT QUEEN—An incurved orange of unusual brilliancy which illuminates in artificial light, reverse golden yellow. Short jointed growth with small foliage extending close to the bloom. Select bud September 5th to 10th. Blooms 7 inches in diameter mature October 25th.

CAMILLA—(Introduced by us 1930). A well-rounded incurved white maturing October 18th from buds selected August 25th. Height, 5 feet. Blooms 6 inches in diameter and 4 inches deep on good strong stem.

CHRYSALORA—(Introduced by us 1911). A sulphur-yellow which may be grown very large if a crown or early bud is selected about August 15. Flowers 7 inches in diameter; mature October 15. Height 4 feet.

COLUMBUS DISPATCH—(Introduced by us 1933). A very large incurved yellow possessing a remarkably strong, upright stem. Height 5 feet from early June planting. Reserve bud September 1. Blooms 8 inches in diameter are fully developed October 25. One of the best yellow varieties we have produced.

DETROIT NEWS—(Introduced by us 1926). A very popular early bronze. Is of incurved form when first developed. Color bronze with golden reverse. Then it gradually reflexes, presenting more of the bronze. Flowers October 25th. Height 4 feet. Select bud August 30th. Blooms 6 inches in diameter.

EVENING GLOW—In color, bright yellow similar to Sunglow. Small foliage but of strong growth. Plants attain 4 feet in height and mature October 25th. September 10th buds produce blooms 7 inches in diameter.

GOLD LODE—An early yellow maturing October 5. Select bud August 15 and onward. Height 3½ feet. Blooms 6 inches in diameter.

GOLDEN TINTS—(Introduced by us 1934). This early bright yellow may be cut October 10th by selecting the first bud that appears after August 1st. It should be planted by April 15th to secure this bud and to attain a height of 3 feet. Wonderfully strong stem with foliage close to the bloom. A shade darker than Mrs. H. E. Kidder. Select bud from August 5th to 25th. Blooms 8 inches in diameter.

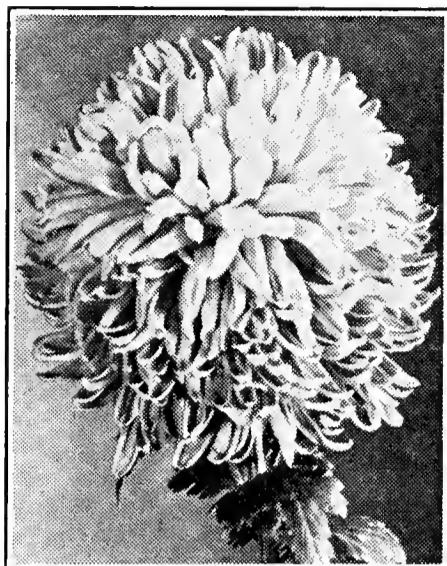
GOLDEN WAVE—(Introduced by us 1929). Decidedly incurved form and a bright yellow. Matures October 20 from buds selected September 5. Flowers 6 inches in diameter. Height 3½ feet.

GOOD NEWS—A sport which is sure to become as popular as Detroit News. Color a bright shade of yellow, possesses other good qualities of its parent. For flowering period and date of bud see Detroit News, page 6.

HILDA H. BERGEN—A very good bronze maturing about October 25. Flowers 5 inches in diameter. Select bud September 10. Height 3½ feet.

INDIANOLA—An early bronze maturing October 10 to 15 from buds selected August 5. Plant early. Height 4 feet. Blooms 7 inches in diameter.

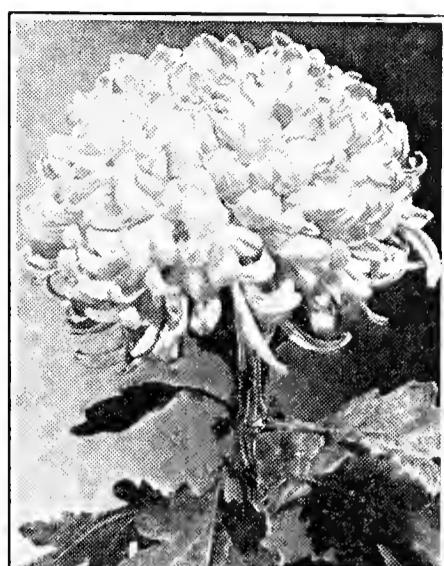
KEYSTONE—An early bronze, more decided in color when early buds are reserved. Flowers 8 inches in diameter are double from any bud. Height 4 feet. Select bud August 30. Matures October 22. Strong, upright growth.



Apricot Queen



Pink Delight



Golden Tints

MRS. H. E. KIDDER—(Introduced by us 1930). A very popular early bright yellow; stiff, upright stem. Flowers 7 inches in diameter by October 15 from buds selected August 25. Height 4 feet.

OCTOBER GLOW—Large round flower deep lavender rose in color with unusual substance. Planted in early June flowers will mature October 15 to 20 from a crown bud. This variety should be a welcome addition to the early pinks.

OCTOBER ROSE—An early pink of vigorous growth; fine incurved form. Blooms 7 inches in diameter mature October 20 from buds reserved August 25. Height 4½ feet.

PINK DELIGHT—Color, rosy pink, much brighter than Chieftain. Stem excellent and foliage well up to the flower. Form is reflexed; 6 inches in diameter by 4½ inches deep. Height, four feet. Select bud about September 10. Matures October 25.

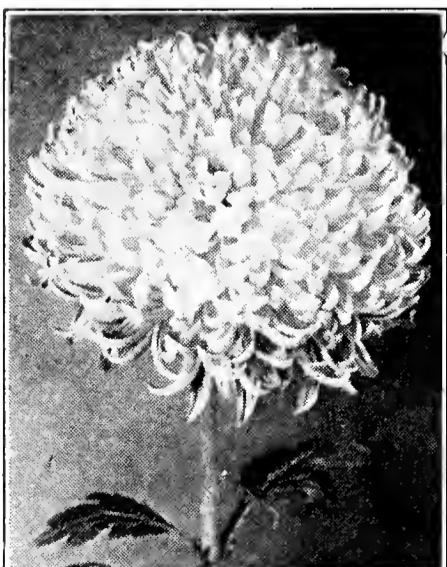
SILVER SHEEN—(Introduced by us 1925). A pure white incurved maturing October 20. Has wonderful keeping qualities. Select bud August 30.

SMITH'S ENCHANTRESS—(Introduced by us 1925). Very popular with many as an early pink of a pleasing shade. Usually ready to cut about October 10. Select bud early September. Flowers 6 inches in diameter. Height 4 feet.

SUNGLOW—(Introduced by us 1919). A bright yellow producing a high percentage of perfect blooms 8 inches in diameter from buds selected August 15. Matures October 20. Height 2½ feet.

WOOLF'S PINK—A pink of perfect incurved form. The upper surface of the petals is violet pink and the reverse lighter, presenting a flower similar to that of Dr. Enguehard in color and form. Matures October tenth from buds selected August 20, three and one-half feet tall from late May planting.

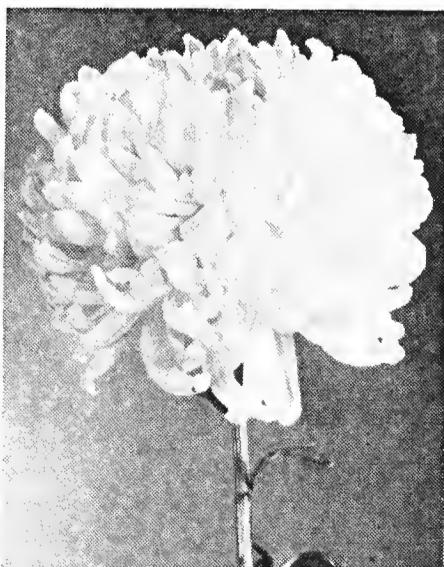
Plants from 2½-inch pots: 20c each; any 3, 50c; any 6, 80c; any 12, \$1.50. \$10.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.



Columbus Dispatch



Detroit News



Camilla

MID-SEASON SORTS

Those varieties which reach maturity between October 25 and November 20 are considered mid-season.

In giving the height of mid-season varieties we have based our estimate on good, strong plants benched June 15.

In favorable seasons some of the varieties will perfect blooms a few days before November 1, but as climatic conditions have much to do with the flowering season, the dates given must not be considered infallible.

BETSY ROSS—(Introduced by us 1919). Still very popular as a mid-season white, produces a high percentage of perfect blooms 7 inches in diameter. Matures November 5 from buds selected August 25. Height 4 feet.

EDGAR STILLMAN KELLY—(Introduced by us 1926). Pure, glistening white of strong upright growth. Diameter of flowers $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Matures November 15 from buds selected September 20. Height 5 feet.

GOLDEN TOPAZ—(Introduced by us 1932). A very bright yellow, fine upright growth, good stem and foliage. Height 4 feet. Blooms $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Select bud September 5. Matures November 10.

J. W. PRINCE—A sport from Chieftain, slightly darker in color, pink. Flowers 7 inches in diameter. Matures November first. Select bud August 30.

MARGARET GRAHAM—White reflexed, good foliage terminal bud, matures November 20.

MARIE DE PETRIS—A deep yellow of excellent incurved form, stem and foliage perfect. Robust and dwarf. Select bud about September 15. Matures November 15.

MEFO—(Introduced by us 1926). Loosely and irregularly incurved. Color creamy white. Height 4 feet. Matures November 15. Flowers 7 inches in diameter. Select bud September 15.

MRS. HELEN K. JOHNSON—(Introduced by us 1934). A dark yellow about the same shade as the old variety Marigold with petals somewhat irregular and interlacing in the arrangement. Good stem and small foliage. Height 5 feet from late April planting. Buds selected August 20th will mature flowers October 28th. Blooms, 8 inches in diameter.

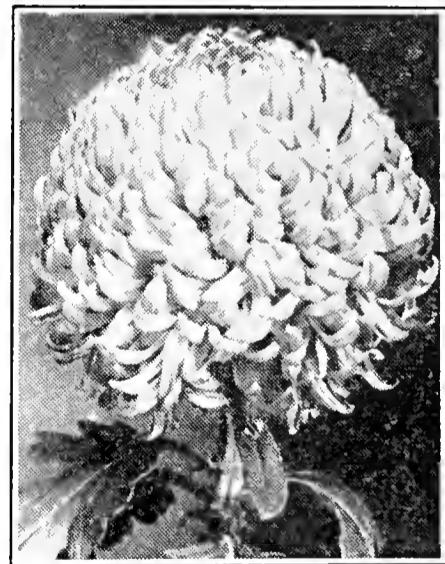
MRS. HENRY ROBINSON—This variety is very popular in the vicinity of New Orleans since it matures November first for All Saint's Day. An incurved white. Flowers 6 inches in diameter. Requires early bud. Height $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.



Betsy Ross



Mrs. A. J. Stahelin



Secretary Nehrling

MRS. A. J. STAHELIN—We predict this new bronze will become as popular as Detroit News. Color is golden bronze with reverse petals bright yellow. Usually rigid stem with small foliage extending to the bloom. Height 4 feet from early June planting. Matures November 15. Flowers $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

SECRETARY NEHRLING—(Introduced by us 1934). The true commercial type, very perfect form. Bright yellow, same shade as Mrs. R. M. Calkins. Good stem and foliage. Buds selected August 15 to 20, mature November 15 to 20.

SNOW-WHITE—A large pure white of incurved form, 8 inches in diameter. Sturdy stem and fine foliage. Requires a bud from September 1 to 5. Height, 4 to 5 feet. Matures October 30.

Plants from 2½-inch pots: 20c each; any 3, 50c; any 6, 80c; any 12, \$1.50. \$10.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

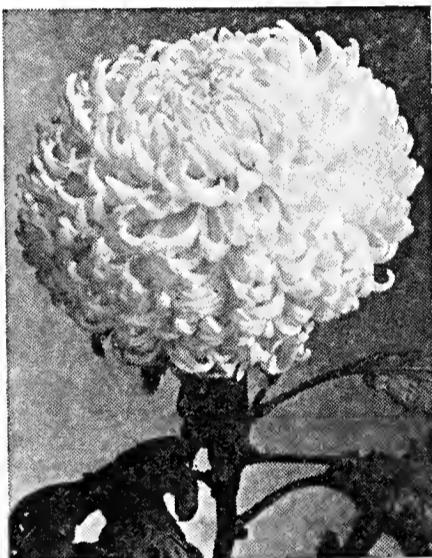
LATE SORTS

The late varieties are those which are in perfection November 20 and later depending upon date of propagation and planting.

Some of the late varieties mentioned will perfect flowers by November 10 if early buds are secured and the season is favorable. On the other hand, they may be retarded by planting late and securing late buds.

It is impossible to give exact flowering date since cultural methods influence date of maturity. The bench system promotes earliness and solid beds are conducive to lateness.

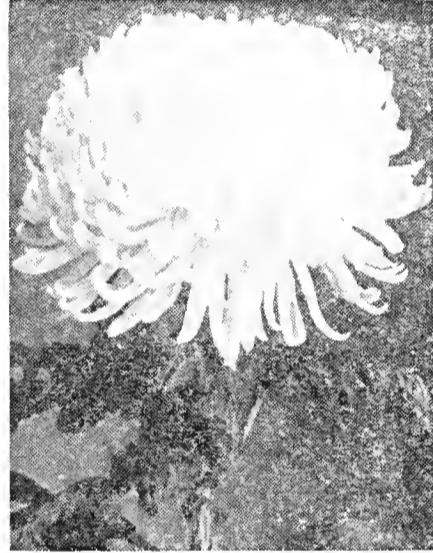
CHATTANOOGA—(Introduced by us 1927). A pure white, 8 inches in diameter maturing December first and later from buds September 20. Height 4 feet.



Chattanooga



Garnet King



Tom Browne

FRIENDLY RIVAL—(Introduced by us 1928). The intense yellow of this variety has made it very popular. Flowering period November 15 to Thanksgiving. Bloom 8 inches in diameter. Height 4 feet. Select bud September 10.

GARNET KING—(Introduced by us 1928). Undoubtedly this is the best dark red to date. True reflexed type which shows the color to best advantage. Fine stem and foliage. Select bud September 20 for flowers the end of November. Diameter of flowers 6 inches. Height 4 feet.

GLADYS PEARSON—(Introduced by us 1925). Still very popular bronze to flower the end of November. Select bud September 30. Height 5 feet. Blooms 8 inches in diameter.

GOLDEN MRS. ROSS—This sport is identical in every respect with its parent except color which is a much darker yellow, nearly approaching the color of Friendly Rival. Height 4 feet. Matures November 28.

MISS HELEN FRICK—(Introduced by us 1904). Although an old variety is still one of the very best late pink varieties to date. Matures November 20 and later. Dwarf growth. Should be planted early to secure 4 foot stems. Select bud September 15.

MOHAWK CHIEF—(Introduced by us 1929). The latest crimson to date, its reflexed form showing this color to best advantage. Matures the end of November into December. Buds selected October 1 and later for best color. Diameter 7½ inches. Height 3 feet.

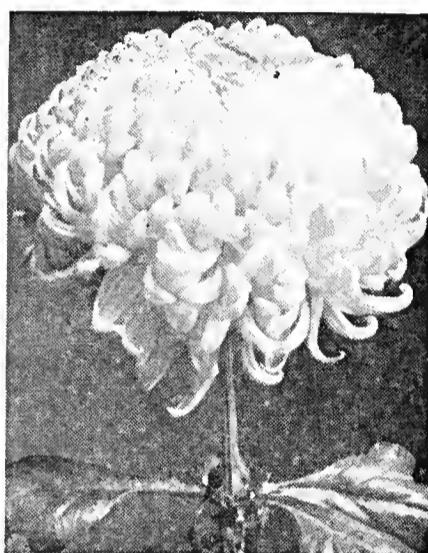
MRS. R. M. CALKINS—(Introduced by us 1926). A very popular bright yellow, fine incurved form with strong stem. Produces blooms 7 inches in diameter from buds selected September 25. Matures November 25 to 30. Height 4 feet.

OAK LEAF—A bronze darker than Gladys Pearson from which it is a sport. Select bud September 30. Matures November 20. Height 5 feet. Blooms 8 inches in diameter.

SMITH'S LATE WHITE—(Introduced by us 1926). Very late, maturing December 15 and later. A white of perfect globular form with heavy stem and foliage; blooms 6 inches in diameter. Those desiring a very late white should not overlook this variety. Select bud September 30 and later. Height 4 feet.

THANKSGIVING PINK—A very good late reflexed bright pink and is still popular with many. Diameter of flowers 7 inches. Matures Thanksgiving and later. Select bud September 15. Height 4 feet.

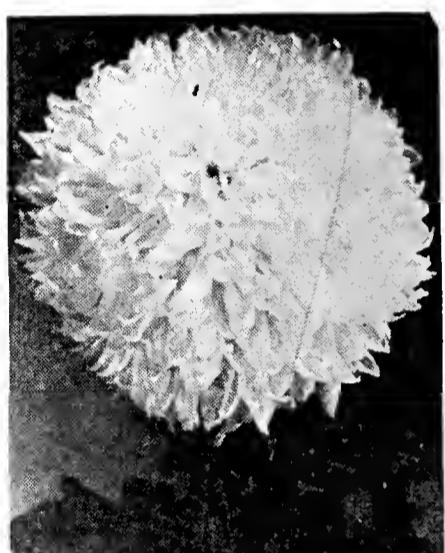
TOM BROWNE—(Introduced by us 1929). A wonderful pure white in season November 20 to 30. Blooms 8½ inches are not unusual and as they closely surround the foliage upon a heavy stem this variety qualifies as one of the best. Select bud September 20. Height 4 feet.



Friendly Rival



Miss Helen Frick



Smith's Late White

WHITE HELEN FRICK—(Introduced by us 1910). A very desirable late white. A sport from Helen Frick. Height 3 feet. Date of bud, September 10.

YELLOW CHATTANOOGA—A very light or cream colored sport from the variety Chattanooga. Buds reserved September 20 mature December 1. Height 4 feet.

YELLOW GLADYS PEARSON—A clear yellow sport from Gladys Pearson. Identical with that variety except color. Refer to Gladys Pearson for best bud date and other description.

Plants from 2¼-inch pots: 20c each; any 3, 50c; any 6, 80c; any 12, \$1.50. \$10.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

Smith's Revised Chrysanthemum Manual

Seventh Edition

BY ELMER SMITH

Who Has Made a Specialty of Chrysanthemum Culture for
the Past Thirty-five Years

This booklet treats the subjects in a concise yet lucid manner, covering the whole work from the care of the stock to the staging of blooms.

Several new features have been added, including complete description and remedies for two new diseases, either of which, or the chapter on Chrysanthemum Midge, or the control of leaf tyer, are worth more to the reader than the price charged. Ten new illustrations have also been added.

The best work on American Chrysanthemum Culture. Both amateur and florist have been provided with articles for their special needs.

\$1.50, Postpaid

Pompon Section

The word pompon as applied to the small flowering chrysanthemum was given it from its resemblance to a worsted ornament worn in the French soldiers' cap. They have been divided into three classes, those which are an inch and a half or less are known as the button or baby type, those from one and one-half to three inches are known as intermediate type and the large for disbudding are from three to four and one-half inches in diameter. The true pompon type is round, not a flat flower.



The Button or Baby Type

In addition to being useful for cutting, the varieties are dwarf and admirably adapted to pot culture, making exceptionally fine plants, either for home decoration or for the outer row of large exhibition groups. Potted in June and stopped several times they may be had from eight to sixteen inches in height from soil. We especially recommend these for this purpose.

Introductions for 1938

OTTAWA—This brilliant orange bronze baby is just right to cut for Thanksgiving. An unusually good producer with 5 or 6 sprays making a 9 ounce bunch. Flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter are born on almost the full 30-inch length of the stem. C.S.A. CERTIFICATE.

ROSY DOT—This baby pompon somewhat resembles Pink Dot. It is more productive and the flowers are smaller, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The expanded petals are pure white while the unexpanded center ones are rosy pink. The contrasting colors are clearly defined. The plants attain 30 inches in height. Mature November 1. Color print page 25.

VIVIAN—This orange bronze baby pompon flowers earlier than any other bronze baby. Flowers are 1 inch in diameter, lighter in color and not so red as Wee Dot, grows 24 to 30 inches tall and is a good producer; ready to cut October 20. Color print page 25.

Plants from $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 50c each; any 3, \$1.30; any 6, \$2.50; any 12, \$4.75.

Introductions of 1937

AGATE—Bright yellow showing a distinct red eye, a most striking combination. Matures October 25th. Flowers 1 inch in diameter. Height 18 inches.

DOROTHY NEHRLING—This we consider the best pink baby pompon yet introduced. Matures November 15th to 20th. Color, deep pink changing to rose pink at maturity. Flowers 1 inch in diameter, extremely double with strong wiry stem.

GERALDINE—Lemon yellow, of the most perfect button type. The petals concave giving the flowers a puffed or inflated appearance like so many beads arranged in the form of a ball. It is like Crystal Jewell except color. A splendid late variety maturing December 1st. Very productive.

LITTLE BILLY—A very productive variety with small flowers, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter, color sulphur yellow and of most perfect form. Growth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, matures November 1st.

ROSEUS—A light pink sport from Sarda which is resembles in growth and freedom of bloom. Sarda is a sport of Pink Dot. Diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Matures November 10th.

Plants from $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 30c each; any 3, 75c; any 6, \$1.40; any 12, \$2.50. \$15.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.



Little Billy



Dorothy Nehrling

Introductions of 1936

THE QUINTUPLETS

ANNETTE—A delicate pink with fully double flowers. Height 3 feet. Diameter of flowers, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Matures October 30.

CECILE—A light yellow with reflexing petals. Plants attain about 2 feet in height and come to maturity November 10. Diameter of flowers, 1 inch. Free flowering and has small foliage.

EMELIE—Very full compact flower, pure white, petals slightly reflexed. Rather dwarf in growth, about 2 feet in height. Flowers, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Matures October 30.

MARIE—This is the smallest of the collection, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. Color orange with a slight tinge of bronze. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Matures November 5.

YVONNE—This is the largest flower of the collection. Color red showing some of the golden reverse. Flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Matures October 30. Height 3 feet.

Plants from $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 25c each; any 3, 60c; any 6, \$1.10; any 12, \$2.00. \$12.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

Standard Varieties

The varieties fully described, herewith, are those which have been in greatest demand the past three years, hence we consider them the best of this section.

BONNIBEL—(Introduced by us 1931). A very distinct pompon of orange-buff color. Very free flowering, flowers $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Dwarf growth, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

BROWNIE—Color dark bronze and form most perfect, true baby pompon type. Flowering date November 10. Flowers $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. A product from University of Illinois.

CHRISTMAS GOLD—Late flowering. Color very bright yellow. Produces flowers 1 inch in diameter and does not reach maturity until December. Height, three feet. Very productive.

CLISTA—The small petals concave or turn inward forming a perfect ball. The bright yellow flowers are produced in abundance. Height 2 feet. Developed November 10. Diameter of flowers $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

CRYSTAL JEWELL—Very perfect in form, pure white and matures November 25th. The short petals are concaved showing only their outer surface. Productive and very desirable owing to its late flowering period. Flowers $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.



Bonnibel



Thanksgiving Gem

ETHEL—(Introduced by us 1923). A bright red baby pompon. Gorgeous in color and free flowering. Is also exceptionally fine when grown as a pot plant. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Ready to cut October 25.

GALVA—A round flower of the true pompon type. Color, bronze with golden reverse. Strong stem and good foliage. Sprays of perfect arrangement. Diameter of flowers, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Matures October 30.

GOLD MINE—(Introduced by us 1928). Very bright yellow, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, true pompon type. Ready to cut October 25. Height 2 feet.

LITTLE TRUANT—(Introduced by us 1928). Owing to lateness, maturing in December, this name is applied. Bronze in color much the same as Billie Burke but smaller, not exceeding one inch. The latest of all the Baby or Button section.

MARILYN—(Introduced by us 1932). Orange-tan in color, a trifle darker than Bonnibel. Flowers $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, hence belongs to the intermediate section. Free flowering and with good upright stem. Height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Matures October 22.

MARY PICKFORD—(Introduced by us 1921). Of most perfect form. Outer petals reflex at maturity nearly to stem, forming a perfect ball. Pure white. Diameter of flowers 1 inch. Matures November 1. Medium height.

NORINE—(Introduced by us 1925). Very bright yellow. Flowers $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Matures November 20 to 25, just right for Thanksgiving use. Produces large sprays on strong stems. Height $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet from June planting.

PADOKA—(Introduced by us 1926). A very free flowering baby pompon, color light salmon, dwarf, maturing October 20, grow natural.

PATSY DOWD—(Introduced by us 1934). In honor to the diminutive radio artist. This adds another to our long list of achievements, the first red baby pompon to be introduced. Bright and clear in color with splendid upright growth and strong stem. Over two feet in height when planted by the end of April. Flowers are one and one-eighth inches in diameter and mature November 5th.

THANKSGIVING GEM—(Introduced by us 1933). Orange-bronze in color with extremity of petals notched. A very productive baby pompon with strong, upright growth. Stem and foliage excellent. Height, three feet when planted early in June. In perfection for Thanksgiving. Diameter of flowers $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

WEE DOT—(Introduced by us 1928). Very small, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. Bright bronze in color, matures October 25. Dwarf growth and very free flowering. Well adapted to pot culture.

ZOROKA—Yellow with tips of petals bronze showing a bright eye similar to ZORA. Growth strong with good stem; very productive. Diameter of flowers $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; matures October 30.

Plants from $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 20c each; any 3, 50c; any 6, 80c; any 12, \$1.50. \$10.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

Intermediate Section

This section comprises the great majority of pompons. Those which are globular in form are the best representatives of the true type.

Introductions for 1938

CARLINA LEE—This large pompon is a dark, rich red but brighter than Garnet King. It is the earliest red of its type maturing October 20 to 25. Flowers are two to three inches in diameter when grown in sprays, very double and hold their color. When disbudded the flowers make an even, round bloom nearly 4 inches in diameter. An unusually vigorous grower possessing excellent foliage and stem quality. Color print page 24.

IROQUOIS—This new pompon makes an excellent variety for after Thanksgiving, cutting the first week of December. The firm, crisp flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter are an even shade of bronze very similar in color to Clorinda or Bronze Usona. The sprays are open on stiff stems with excellent productiveness. This variety grows 36 inches tall from July 25 planting.

PERFECTO—This yellow pompon merits a trial on the basis of its productiveness, well open sprays and stiffness of stem. The flowers are very similar to Rodell in color and are mature for Thanksgiving. This variety grows from 30 to 36 inches tall producing foliage of substance and quality. C.S.A. CERTIFICATE.

Plants from $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 50c each; any 3, \$1.30; any 6, \$2.50; any 12, \$4.75.

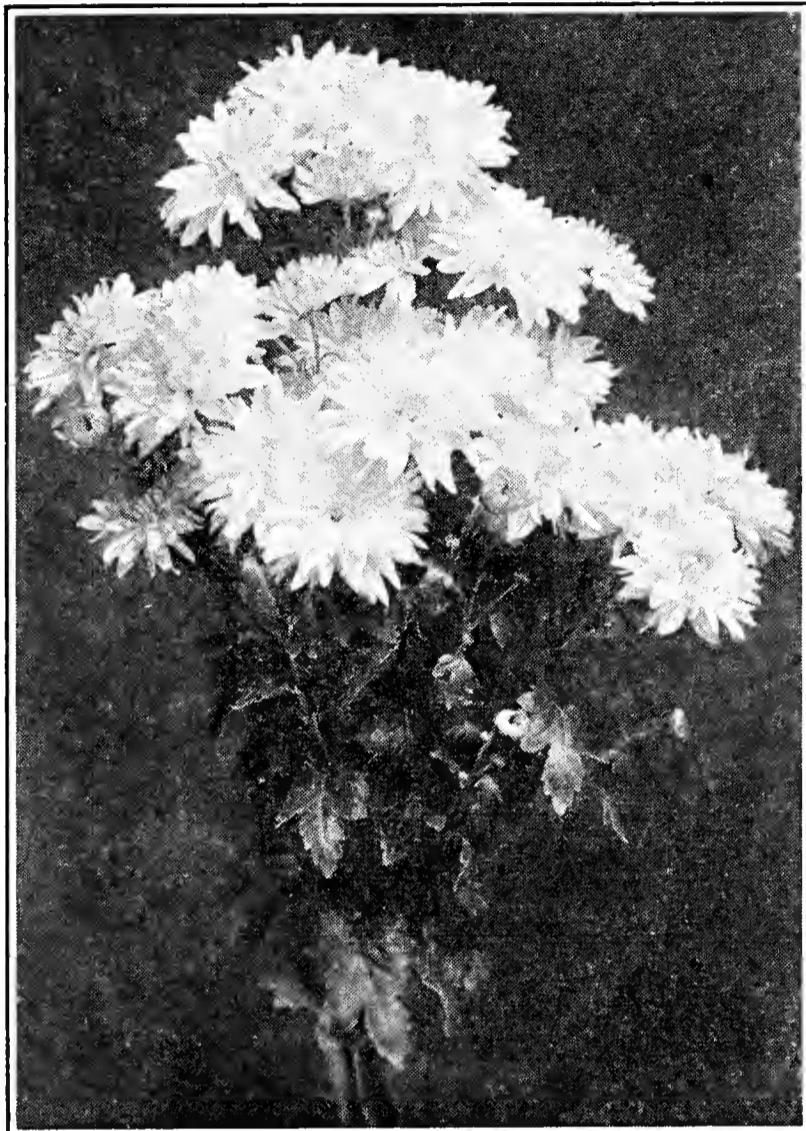
Introductions of 1937

BRIDAL BELLS. Flowers first open greenish white, changing to pure white at maturity. Strong, sturdy growth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, 3 inches in diameter. Matures December 15th and later.

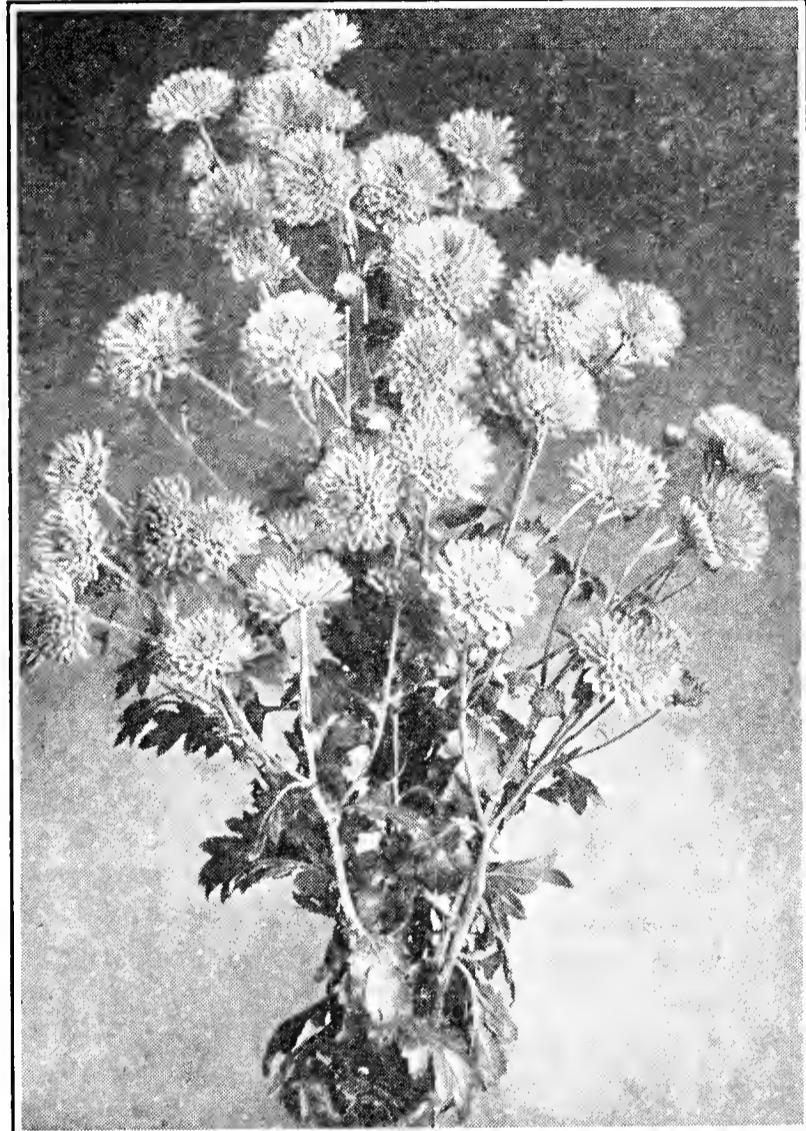
CHRISTMAS CHEER—We recommend this variety to those desiring flowers for Christmas. The color is yellow, darker than Friendly Rival, which will always present yellow under artificial light. Plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high with flowers 2 inches in diameter. Matures December 15th and later.

COMANCHE—The upper surface of the petals is a warm chestnut brown with the reverse side bright yellow. Diameter 2 inches. Plants attain 2½ feet and flower December 15th.

MONADEL—A light bronze sport from Pink Dot, of strong, upright growth. Height 2½ feet. Date of maturity November 10th. Diameter of flowers 2¼ inches.



Bridal Bells



Christmas Cheer

WHITE ERMALINDA—A sport from the popular pink variety for early flowering. Identical in other respects. Color print page 24.

Plants from 2¼-inch pots: 30c each; any 3, 75c; any 6, \$1.40; any 12, \$2.50. \$15.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

Introduction of 1936

MAGATHA—Larger than most of this type, fully 2½ inches in diameter. Buds when opening appear to be mulberry in color but when fully expanded are white, showing the dark eye. Strong, robust growth. Flowers mature November 10.

Plants from 2¼-inch pots: 25c each; any 3, 60c; any 6, \$1.10; any 12, \$2.00. \$12.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

Standard Varieties

BRONZE ERMALINDA—Identical with Ermalinda except color, which is a dark bronze. High rounded flower with long, upright stem.

BRONZE USONA—(Introduced by us 1932). Bronzy orange sport from Usona, with which it is identical except color. In perfection for Thanksgiving and later.

CLARET—Of distinct color similar to dark claret or wine. True Pompon type. Flowers 2 inches in diameter. Height 3½ feet.

COPPER CITY—A bronze or copper-colored sport from Louise Davenport; productive, good stem. Matures November 5 to 10.

CORA PECK BUHL. (Introduced by us 1923). Intense shade of yellow, brighter than Sunglow of the large flowering section. Flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Height $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet. Ready to cut October 25.

CORDOVA—(Introduced by us 1930). A large very free flowering white pompon coming into perfection after November 20 just right for Thanksgiving. Diameter of flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Strong upright stem and medium height.

ERMALINDA—(Introduced by us 1923). Color, old rose with silvery sheen which is enhanced under artificial light. Fine form and very double. One and three-quarters inches in diameter. Strong, upright growth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Matures October 25.

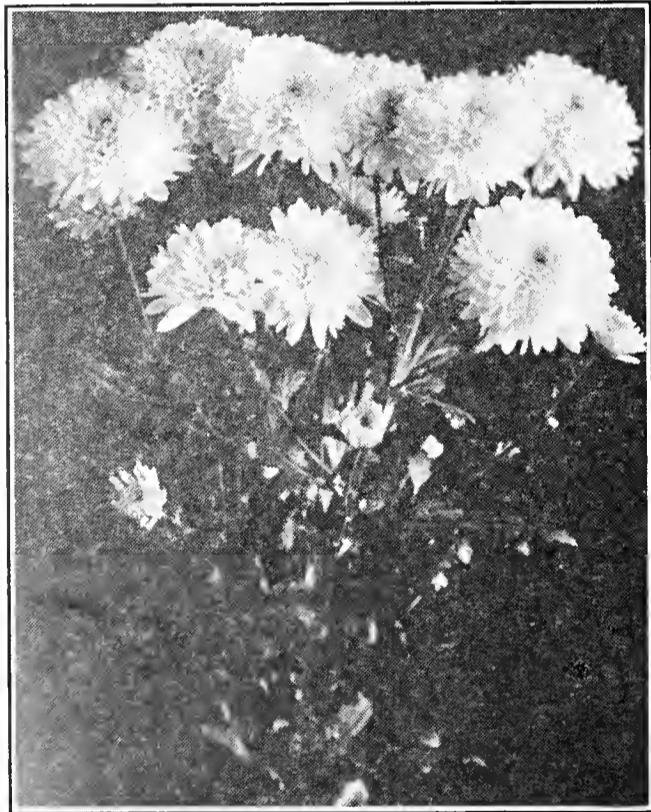
GOLD COIN—(Introduced by us 1926). A large flowering pompon. When grown to sprays is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches when disbudded. Very bright yellow, productive. Matures December 1 and later. Height $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

GOLDEN GIMP—A bright yellow with a very slight apricot tint on the reverse edges giving a golden metallic appearance. True pompon type of extraordinary substance, very free flowering, strong upright growth. Planted the last of May it will reach thirty inches in height and mature November fifth. Diameter of flowers one and three-quarters inches.

GOLDEN SPLENDOR—Flowers large and bright yellow on stiff, upright stems; good foliage and wonderfully productive. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; diameter of flowers $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; matures November 6.

HIGH LIGHTS—Possesses a wonderful combination of colors. The upper surface of the petals when fully developed is white while the petals half matured are orange-salmon and the undeveloped center is mahogany. Strong upright growth; productive. Height 5 feet; develops flowers November 3; diameter of flowers $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

IRENE—(Introduced by us 1923). A true pompon type, 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Color, pure white. Upright, wiry stems. Height 3 feet. Matures with Uvalda, October 18 to 20.



Cordova



Tonquin

JEWELL—A good pompon for either outdoor planting or for growing under glass. Color, rather bright pink. Blooms about Oct. 15. Good keeping qualities.

JOAN WELLS—A sport from Pink Dot in which the pink center is supplemented by bronze and as the flower develops it becomes straw color instead of pink. Flowers November 20.

LEILAH—(Introduced by us 1919). An early rose-pink of exceptional merit. Cannot be too highly endorsed. Flowers 2 inches in diameter. Strong, sturdy growth. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Ready to cut October 15.

MARCELLA—(Introduced by us 1932) A light pink, very productive, with strong upright growth. Height 3 feet. Matures November 15 and later.

MINONG—(Introduced by us 1926). First opening greenish white, and becomes pure white when fully developed, about October 20 to 25, exceedingly free flowering.

MODENA—(Introduced by us 1933). Upright growth with stiff, wiry stem. Color, yellow, somewhat brighter than Yellow Bird. Matures November 30 from June 15 planting. Height 3½ feet. Diameter of flowers, 2 inches.



Roselea



Minong

MRS. N. G. MOORE—A pure white sport from Olivia maturing December 1 to 10. Plants 3 feet in height; flowers 2½ inches in diameter.

PINK DOT—An intermediate pompon belonging to the mid-season section. Color white with bright pink center. Flowers 1½ inches in diameter. Height 4 feet. Matures October 21. One of the best selling varieties on the market.

RED WINGS—(Introduced by us 1932). Best red for this section. Upright growth and produces wonderful sprays. Matures November 15 to 20. Flowers 1½ inches in diameter. Height 3 feet.

RODELL—(Introduced by us 1925). An early yellow pompon to follow Zora. Flowers 1½ inches in diameter. Height 3 feet. Matures October 20. Very serviceable for a second early yellow.

ROSELEA—(Introduced by us 1931). A very late pink and rather peculiar from the fact that the edges of the petals are bright pink, similar to Usona, and the center of the petals is cream color. Flowers 1¾ inches in diameter are spaced sufficient distance apart to show them to their best advantage. Does not flower until after December 1. Height 4 feet.

ROWENNA—(Introduced by us 1924). A fine late pompon. Color a medium shade of bronze. Flowers 2 inches in diameter. Strong growth. Height 2½ to 3 feet. Matures for Thanksgiving and later.

ROYAL QUEEN—(Introduced by us 1933). Strong, upright growth; attains 3 feet in height; has strong stem and ample foliage. True pompon form, 2¼ inches in diameter and fully developed November 25. A very fine white for Thanksgiving.

SARDA—(Introduced by us 1933). A deep pink sport from Pink Dot, a very even and pleasing shade and shows the contrasting eye of the parent. Height 3½ feet when planted in early June. Ready to cut October 25. Flowers 2 inches in diameter.

SILVER STAR—(Introduced by us 1931). A very late white usually flowering December 10 to 15. Petals concaved or dahlia-like with remarkable substance. Flowers $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

TONQUIN—(Introduced by us 1933). As this variety does not mature until December it is certain to become popular. It is a rose color, intermediate between Olivia and Pagosa. Very productive, strong stem. Height 3 feet. Matures December 10. We consider this the best late pompon of its color.

USONA—(Introduced by us 1927.) A bright pink pompon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, maturing November 20 to 25 just in time for Thanksgiving. Very productive with strong, upright growth. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

YELLOW NEW YORK—Flowers spherical, perfect pompon type, bright yellow sport from New York. Flowers November 5.

YELLOW SILVER STAR—A sport variety from Silver Star, a shade darker than Yellow Yuletide. Height 3 feet; in season November 30 to December 10. Diameter of flowers $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

YELLOW YULETIDE—Valuable owing to its lateness. The same as Yuletide only the color is yellow. Identical in other respects.

YULETIDE—(Introduced by us 1923). The latest and best white pompon known at the present time. Color purest paper white. Flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter mature November 20. Height 3 feet. Still very popular.

Plants from $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 20c each; any 3, 50c; any 6, 80c; any 12, \$1.50. \$10.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

LARGE POMPONS FOR DISBUDDING



This section consists of varieties resulting from crossing the large flowering type with the pompons. In most instances they are not very suitable when grown naturally to sprays as the flowers are arranged so compact as to detract from the gracefulness which makes pompons so popular.

They are more serviceable when the plants are permitted to make several growths and then disbudded to produce one bloom each. This course gives very perfectly formed flowers, as is shown by the illustration.

Introduction of 1937

TOUCHDOWN—A pure white sport of pompon Cometo, perfect, round, very double flowers 2 inches in diameter. Matures from late October to early November. This new variety lends itself to shading under black cloth with excellent success.

Plants from $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 30c each; any 3, 75c; any 6, \$1.40; any 12, \$2.50. \$15.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

Introduction of 1936

HENRIETTA—A very closely incurved, decidedly ball shaped. Color, lavender. Strong, upright growth. Height 4 feet. Flowers, 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter according to the number of flowers the plant produces. Matures October 20.

Plants from $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 25c each; any 3, 60c; any 6, \$1.10; any 12, \$2.00. \$12.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

Standard Varieties

ANGELO—(Introduced by us 1920). Light pink in color. Good form. Produces blooms $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter. Matures October 25. Excellent for pot plant.

AZORA—(Introduced by us 1934). A light pink high rounded flower four and one-half inches in diameter. Strong upright growth with perfect foliage. Much admired by those partial to perfectly formed symmetrical flowers. Growth, five feet; matures October 25.

GOLD COIN—Suitable for disbudding. For description see page 16.

LILLIAN DOTY—Flowers, 3 inches in diameter, are beautiful shell-pink in color. Strong upright growth. Matures October 25. Height $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

MASAKA—A clear yellow a little lighter than Mrs. Kidder. Most perfect in form; stem strong and of erect growth. The earliest yellow of this type. Matures October 20. Height 3 feet. Flowers 4 inches in diameter.

ROMOLA—A very perfectly formed large pompon. Color a soft or light pink. Strong stem with excellent substance; height 3 feet. Diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; matures November 5.

SILVER BALL—(Introduced by us 1928). Very pure white and exceedingly perfect in form. Flowers 3 inches in diameter. It is much earlier than White Doty, being fully matured by October 12. Height 4 feet.

UNALGA—(Introduced by us, 1925). An intense yellow, even brighter than Christmas Gold. Three and one-quarter inches when disbudded. Matures November 25 and later. Upright growth with rigid stem, two and one-half feet high.

WHITE DOTY—Pure white sport from Lillian Doty. Identical in every respect except color.

Plants from $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 20c each; any 3, 50c; any 6, 80c; any 12, \$1.50. \$10.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

ANEMONE SECTION

The Anemone flowers consist of one or more rows of flat or tubular ray florets with shorter quilled or tubular disc florets of the same or a distinct color and may be grown either disbudded or in sprays according to their adaptability.

The large flowering Anemone types are usually pinched when small, permitting four to six growths to continue until buds are formed. Then the plants are disbudded to one flower to the growth, making more serviceable flowers for the arrangement of baskets and other floral designs. The recent introductions are marvelous for their beauty and surpass the older varieties in size. These should be given full consideration by those who are looking for something artistic and unusual.

Introductions for 1938

Pink Supreme and the two following sports from this variety are the latest flowering of the anemone type.

BRONZE SUPREME—Bronze does not fully describe the color of the new variety although it was so named by the originator. The ray petals have a decided pink cast. The cushion is the same color except the extreme tip of the tubes is touched with yellow.

YELLOW SUPREME—Size and flowering date same as the preceding variety. Color, light lemon yellow throughout with slight pink shadings on the ray florets. Both of these sport varieties will mature five, 5-inch blooms per plant from November 25 to December 20 depending upon the planting date and climatic conditions.

Plants from $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 50c each; any 3, \$1.30; any 6, \$2.50; any 12, \$4.75.

Introductions of 1937

BIZARRE—The combination of colors is peculiar, purplish rose guard or outer florets with $3\frac{1}{4}$ -inch cushion of a bronze hue with petals tipped with gold. The flower with four rows of petals is 7 inches in diameter. Matures November 10th. Disbud.

CITRUS QUEEN—This name is most applicable in describing the colors of this variety. The ray florets are the color of the fruit we know as lemons and the disc florets are the same shade as oranges. The flower, with six rows of petals, is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and the center or quilled petals is 3 inches across, forming a high rounded flower. Strong stem, matures December 1st.

MRS. J. S. ROBERTS—This distinctive anemone variety possesses 10 rows of guard petals, consequently is not as fragile as many of this type. The disc florets extend outward the full length of the ray petals. Its color is distinct and unusual, in fact is very difficult to describe, being a combination of crimson, mauve and violet. Diameter 6 inches, matures November 10th.

ROMANTIC—Light bronze ray florets, disc florets bronzy red showing a distinct center or eye in each flower. Diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, height of plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Matures November 10th.

Plants from $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 30c each; any 3, 75c; any 6, \$1.40; any 12, \$2.50. \$15.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

Introductions of 1936

ANTIGO—A new tone of color among the Anemones. Purplish crimson, both ray florets and cushion. May be grown to sprays or disbudded for large flowers. Has a large, full cushion. Flowers $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches when disbudded. In its prime October 25th. C. S. A. Certificate.

BRONZE NORMA—This new color in the Norma family will, we are sure, be most acceptable. It is a warm tone of golden bronze throughout, both cushion and ray florets.

Plants from $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 25c each; any 3, 60c; any 6, \$1.10; any 12, \$2.00. \$12.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

Standard Varieties

This section is comprised of those which are usually considered best when disbudded. The plants are allowed to make several growths and are then disbudded to one flower.

ALOYSIA—Color of guard petals bright yellow with slight red shadings on the reverse side. Diameter of flowers $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The cushion is darker yellow approaching orange and is 3 inches in diameter. Height of plant 3 feet.

ADMIRATION—Dark Cattleya or orchid in color with lighter reverse which is quite apparent owing to its several rows of outer irregularly incurved petals. Diameter of flower 6 inches; matures October 28th. Cushion 3 inches in diameter, orange predominating. Plants 3 feet in height.

BEAUTIFUL LADY—(Introduced by us 1932). A very striking Anemone-flowered variety with exceedingly prominent cushion contrasting with the ray florets which are a bright shade of pink and the cushion is creamy white. Flowers are 5 inches in diameter with a 3-inch cushion. Rather dwarf in growth and should be planted in May. Height $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Fully matured November 20th.

BERNEITA—(Introduced by us 1925). Ray florets shell-pink with a white cushion $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Matures October 25th. Dwarf grower; admirably adapted to pot culture. Should be disbudded.

BIRDINE—Guard petals semi-incurving, light orchid in color, flowers 6 inches in diameter. Cushion pinkish yellow, 3 inches in diameter, very full and prominent. Matures October 28th. Plants attain a height of 3 feet.

CRIMSON GLOW—(Introduced by us 1933). Color crimson-maroon. Has excellent stem and foliage and attains a height of four feet. Matures November 25th. Diameter 4 inches.

CRUSAIDER—A large flowered Anemone with high rounded cushion. Color yellow with tips of florets light maroon; ray petals same color. Diameter of flower $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Matures November 10 to 15th. From University of Illinois.

FREIDA—Very beautiful, deep orchid ray florets with a high rounded yellow cushion changing to white when fully developed becoming similar to Topknot except that the sides are not so vertical. Has been greatly admired by our many visitors. Matures November 10th.

GOLDEN STATE—(Introduced by us 1926). Flowers yellow 6 inches in diameter with 4-inch cushion. Matures November 1st. Height 4½ feet.

LA NONA—(Introduced by us 1932). A large-flowered Anemone with outer petals rosy amaranth; reverse and cushion buff. Flower 7 inches in diameter with a 4-inch cushion. Height 4 feet. Matures November 10th.

MARIETTA—(Introduced by us 1929). Color soft pink throughout, very full cushion. Diameter of flowers 5 to 6 inches. Height 3½ feet. Ready to cut October 20th. A beauty for floral arrangements.



Topknot

MARITZA—(Introduced by us 1933). This Anemone-flowered variety has a very full, highly rounded cushion which is a very bright yellow approaching the color of Friendly Rival. The outer or guard petals are several shades lighter and are semi-incurving. Height 4 feet. Diameter of flowers 5½ inches. Matures for Thanksgiving.

NORMA—Nearly white with yellow cushion from early buds. From later buds the guard petals are tinted with pink and the cushion is rosy bronze. Full cushion. Select late or terminal bud which matures November 20th and later.

PETER PEARSON—Much the same as Berneita but a month later, maturing December 1st. Ten to twelve rows of light pink ray florets and a decidedly high rounded cushion of light yellow. For the best color select bud end of September.

PINK SUPREME—(Introduced by us 1930). Color delicate shell-pink. Prominent regular cushion with several rows of ray florets. Height 4 feet. Disbud to produce flowers $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Height 4 feet. Matures November 25th.

ROLINDA—Color reddish bronze, form flat like Norma. Best when disbudded. Diameter of flowers 4 inches. Matures November 5th.

ROSE ROYAL—(Introduced by us 1926). Another fine Anemone and rather distinct in color, being a violet-rose throughout. Flowers 4 inches in diameter. Height 4 feet. Matures November 15th. Disbud.

SMITH'S INNOCENCE—(Introduced by us 1934). The outer or guard florets consist of four rows which reflex slightly and are of the purest glistening white. The cushion is full and somewhat convexed and creamy white. Height 5 feet. Matures November 5th. Flowers 6 inches in diameter.

STOPLIGHT—(Introduced by us 1929). Crimson-terra-cotta ray petals with a low bright yellow cushion. Should be disbudded. Height $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Matures November 1.

THE TITAN—A new Anemone with two rows of crimson ray florets. The cushion is bronzy red and slightly golden at the tips. About 4 feet in height, with good stem and foliage. Matures November 5th. Diameter of flowers 5 inches.

TOPKNOT—(Introduced by us 1934). The center or cushion is creamy white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and rises nearly perpendicular one inch, forming a ball or knob, hence the name. The ray or outer petals consist of a single row, rosy pink in color. Very unique both in combination of color and contour of flower. Height of plant 5 feet; flowers mature November 5th and are 6 inches in diameter.

WHITE BERNEITA—(Introduced by us 1933). A white sport from the popular variety Berneita. Possesses the same ideal form and other characteristics essential to types most suitable for consignment. This variety is of moderate dwarf growth and matures October 25th.

WHITE NORMA—A white sport from the popular Anemone variety, Norma. Identical in all respects except color. Matures November 1st and later.

The following belong to the Pompon Anemone section, having small flowers, and are most serviceable when grown naturally to sprays.

BRONZE VOLUNTEER—A golden sport from Volunteer with a perfect cushion of a bronzy cast. Like its parent is free flowering and has an excellent stem. Matures November 15th.

EUGENE LANGAULET—A bright yellow, very productive and rather late flowering. Often in fine condition for Thanksgiving.

GARZA SUPREME—This variety differs from the original Garza by having flat or strap-shaped petals instead of tubular. Color white. Very late flowering.

GODFREY'S PERFECTION—A pure white variety. Blooms $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter having 4 or 5 rows of florets. Dwarf, excellent for pot plants. Matures for Thanksgiving. Very productive.

GOLDEN LIDA THOMAS—A golden sport from Lida Thomas. We consider this the best for florists' use as it is good in every way. Matures just right for Thanksgiving.

LAELIA—Both rays and disc florets are a beautiful shade of rose-pink. Full cushion. One of the very best, either grown for cutting, or as a pot plant. Dwarf, upright growth. Matures November 1st.

LIDA THOMAS—Small flower, two rows of flat petals, center delicate yellow. Late.

PURPLE QUEEN—A Pompon Anemone producing flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Color purplish amaranth. Matures November 10th. A University of Illinois seedling.

YELLOW GARZA SUPREME—A light yellow sport from Garza Supreme and is identical with that variety in every respect except color. This variety matures very late in the season. May be had as late as Christmas and after.

Plants from $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 20c each; any 3, 50c; any 6, 80c; any 12, \$1.50. \$10.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

Early Hardy or Garden Varieties

The general public have shown an increasing interest in this class during the past season. We have endeavored to give the height and flowering period as well as a description of color of each variety, which we believe will be appreciated by those interested. It will, at least afford them an opportunity to arrange their plantings so as to show to best advantage.

The hardy varieties may be planted in the vegetable garden in the spring, given good culture, the centers occasionally pinched out as directed under ROCK GARDEN PLANTS on page 29 and when in bloom may be lifted and replanted in a more conspicuous position.

Plants that have remained in the ground over winter usually produce flowers somewhat earlier than where young plants are used.

Introductions for 1938

MOHICAN—This Amelia type flower is a pleasing shade of light bronze suffused with pink and yellow which produces a peach or apricot colored bloom. The flowers are $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and almost cover the entire plant which grows 18 to 20 inches in height. Matures late October.

SANDRA—This dwarf growing crimson red variety is of Amelia extraction, coming into bloom in early October. The flowers are 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter well placed on a bushy type plant 12 to 16 inches in height. This variety will go well with the low growing White Gull and should be a welcome addition because of its brilliant red color. Color print page 25.

SONIA—This variety is a deep pink or purple approaching Muldoon in color. Being a seedling of Amelia is an indication of its habit. Many flowered, fairly low and bushy. The flowers are 2 inches in diameter and mature in late October. This rich purple is outstanding in the Amelia types and is distinctly decorative.

Plants from $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 50c each; any 3, \$1.30; any 6, \$2.50; any 12, \$4.75.

Introductions of 1937

ANN MILLER—An early flowering variety, in full color August 25th. Possesses true autumn tints, deep russet or orange red. Was greatly admired by all of our visitors. Attains 16 inches in height with flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

DEANNA—A counterpart of Early Bronze as regards flowering date (September 10th), form and size of flowers ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter). Also of same dwarf bushy growth, 12 to 14 inches in height. In color, it is darker than Early Bronze, a bright bronzy red, reverse of petals orange. Color print page 24.

EARLY YELLOW—Is identical to Sonny Boy.

SONNY BOY—A clear yellow sport of the popular pompon Early Bronze. Habit in every way is identical with the parent, blooming in late August or early September.

Plants from $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 30c each; any 3, 75c; any 6, \$1.40; any 12, \$2.50. \$15.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

Introductions of 1936

EMMET—A very free flowering single and as it flowers by the middle of September is admirably adapted for garden culture. Is a rosy bronze in color with flowers 2 inches in diameter.

ILLCO—A light pink single. Is a counterpart of Emmet with the exception of color. The dwarf habit and freedom of bloom are remarkable and admirably fit them for garden display where mass of color is desired. Height of plant, 18 inches. Flowers September 15.



Carlina Lee
Description Page 14



Muskogee
Description Page 32



White Ermalinda
Description Page 15



Deanna
Description Page 23



White Gull
Description Page 30



Vivian
Description Page 11



Rosy Dot
Description Page 11



Sandra
Description Page 23

NACOLA—An exceedingly bright yellow, surpassing other varieties of this type in that respect. Flowers $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; free flowering. In perfection September 15 to 20. Height of plant, 20 inches.

PANOLA—For description see page 30 under Azaleum Family.

Plants from $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 25c each; any 3, 60c; any 6, \$1.10; any 12, \$2.00. \$12.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

Standard Varieties

The majority of Chrysanthemums are hardy south of the Ohio River and many are hardy in the northern states, as far as the plant is concerned, but they must flower before early frost to be of service. The varieties offered below generally flower from the last of August to the middle of October.



Hardy Chrysanthemums

The accompanying illustration shows the adaptability of the early hardy varieties for autumn decoration. This bed was occupied by Geraniums during the summer months. As they began to wane they were removed and these chrysanthemums were lifted and used to occupy the same place thus prolonging the decorative effect throughout the season. The procedure may be followed for lawn vases or window boxes and any color desired may be used.

AMELIA—For description, see page 30 under Azaleum Family.

AZALEAMUM—For description, see page 30 under Azaleum Family.

BARBARA CUMMINGS—See Yellow Normandie which is synonymous. Page 28.

BRILLIANTY—(Introduced by us 1934). An early single flowered variety of unusual brilliancy. The color is bright red with a halo or circle of yellow around the disc. Strong upright growth 18 inches high. In perfection October first, flowers two and three-quarters inches in diameter.

CARRIE—(Syn. Glory of Seven Oaks). Deep yellow, a beauty. Matures September 25. Height 2 feet.

CRIMSON SPLENDOR—(Introduced by us 1933). A new single, light red in color. Flowers 3 inches in diameter mature October 1. Plant attains about $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet in height.

EARLY BRONZE—A hardy pompon. Color orange-bronze. In full bloom September 20 and remains in fine condition until severe frost. Height 20 inches. Diameter of flowers $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

EDEN—Bright rose. A beauty when disbudded. Matures September 30. Height 1½ feet.

EVELYN—When first opening is a near approach to crimson, assumes a deep bronze hue at maturity. Maturity about October 1. Flowers 2½ inches in diameter. Height 22 inches. Dwarf, upright growth.

FLASHLIGHT—(Introduced by us 1934). A bright glowing crimson, the first bright red to be included in the early hardy or garden section. Petals convex or roll outward. Matures September 20 with flowers three and one-quarter inches in diameter.

JEAN TREADWAY—Very free flowering. Blooms about two and one-half inches in diameter. It first opens light pink and as it matures becomes much lighter, nearly white. In perfection October first. Height about 1½ feet.

LORELEI—(Introduced by us 1933). A very productive yellow which we consider an improvement on Wolverine both in length of stem and freedom of bloom. Ready to cut September 10. Height 26 inches with flowers 3 inches in diameter.

MRS. PHIL PAGE—With us this new variety reaches full beauty in October but does not make the wealth of bloom of Carrie, Wolverine, Normandie and Yellow Normandie during September. The color is a pleasing shade of bronze similar to A. Barham.

NORMANDIE—One of the earliest and best cream whites. Flowers September 10. Height, 1½ feet.

ROSZIKA—(Introduced by us 1934). Disseminated as Pink Lady. A medium shade of pink, darker in color than Murillo. Matures about September 20. Growth dwarf, 18 inches. Flowers 2¼ inches in diameter.

SONOMA—(Introduced by us 1931). A bronze with golden reverse and gold tipped petals. A profuse bloomer, coming into color October 1st. Flowers 2½ inches in diameter. Height 2½ feet.

SUNKIST—(Introduced by us 1934). Bright orange, darker than Glomero, exceedingly free flowering. Dwarf in growth, about 18 inches in height. matures September 25.

TASIVA—(Introduced by us 1928). Very free flowering white. Matures October 1st. Height 2 feet. In wealth of bloom this variety is surpassed by none in this section.

WINNETKA—(Introduced by us 1914). Pure white. Very free flowering. Flowers September 20th. Height 1½ feet.

WOLVERINE—(Introduced by us 1923). A seedling from Normandie. A beautiful color and very desirable where early flowers are required. Matures August 30th. Height 2 feet.



Lorelei



Crimson Glory

YELLOW NORMANDIE—A bronze-yellow sport from Normandie. A beautiful color and very desirable where early flowers are required. Flowers September 10th. Height 1½ feet.

ZAZA—(Introduced by us 1931). Yellow with orange at the base of the petals; of dwarf habit. Shows color October 1st. Flowers 2½ inches in diameter. Height 2 feet.

Plants from 2¼-inch pots: 20c each; any 3, 50c; any 6, 80c; any 12, \$1.50. \$10.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

Additional Hardy or Garden Varieties

The following varieties are not as early flowering as the foregoing list but are as satisfactory to those living south of Ohio. The color of the flowers in this section is less apt to fade from the bright autumn sun.

ALICE HOWELL—A beautiful shade of orange-yellow. Single. Early as well as free flowering. Flowers October 5. Height 1½ feet.

CRIMSON GLORY—Very bright crimson surpassing all early pompons of this color. Matures October 5. Excellent stem and foliage; height 16 inches, flowers 2¼ to 2½ inches in diameter.



Natoma



Saranac

DAZIRA—(Introduced by us 1934). This Korean hybrid is very free flowering. A small cutting will make a plant with a spread of 20 inches in height completely covered with single flowers 2¼ inches in diameter. When first opening flowers are delicate pink but eventually turn to white. In season October 10.

GANNA—(Introduced by us 1931). A bright pink in color, strong robust growth. Free flowering; coming into color October 1 and fully developed about October 12. Flowers 2½ inches in diameter. Height 2½ feet.

HILGA—(Introduced by us 1933). Color, bluish magenta approaching the color of Eden. Petals of varying lengths or cactus type. Height 18 inches. Dwarf, upright growth. Flowers 3 inches in diameter mature October 15.

ISOTTA—(Introduced by us 1928). Early bronze maturing October 10. Of dwarf habit and exceedingly free flowering. Height 2½ feet.

LITTLE BOB—This belongs to the small pompon or button type but owing to its extra hardiness we deem it advisable to include it with this list. It does not flower until October 1 but is quite resistant to frosts and is very free flowering. Height 1½ feet. Color, dark bronze.

MULDOON—(Introduced by us 1931). A purplish amaranth in color. Flowers somewhat of the pompon type; free flowering and good growth. Matures October 12. Flowers 2 inches in diameter. Height 2 feet.

MURILLO—(Introduced by us 1925). This variety is not as early as some kinds, flowers October 12, but is of strong growth and very hardy. It is the best shade of pink among the early hardies. Height 2 feet.

NATOMA—(Introduced by us 1934). A very fine bright pink, brighter than Eden. Decorative type and very productive. Blooms two and one-half inches in diameter; matures October 10th. Height of plant about two feet.

OCTOBER GIRL—Flowers 2 inches in diameter, semi-double, pink when first opening, becoming shaded with lavender when fully opened which occurs October 15.

OLGA—(Introduced by us 1932). This early hardy begins showing color September 20, presenting an orange-bronze cast which changes as it develops to a medium shade of pink; slightly darker than Murillo. Height, 2 feet. Matures October 10.

RED FLARE—(Introduced by us 1933). The first bright red garden variety. It is of the pompon type; about 2 inches in diameter, a little larger than the varieties belonging to the intermediate section. Height, 20 inches. Strong, upright growth. Matures October 15.

ROSY GEM—(Introduced by us 1932). Another bright pink or rose-colored hardy variety; similar to Ganna but of a slightly softer tone with less of the purple cast. Height, 2 feet. Shows color last of September. Fully developed Oct. 15.

SARANAC—Bright yellow, darker than Wolverine and very free flowering; good stem and foliage. Height 18 inches; matures October 5. Produces 3 inch blooms.

YELLOW GEM—This new Pompon is recommended for outdoor flowering, hence we have placed it among the garden varieties. Color bright yellow, is very free flowering. Height of plant 15 inches. Flowers 1½ inches; matures Oct. 15th.

Plants from 2¼-inch pots: 20c each; any 3, 50c; any 6, 80c; any 12, \$1.50. \$10.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

FOR THE ROCK GARDEN Standard Varieties

To secure dwarf plants pinch the center as soon as they show active growth, repeating every two weeks. This insures dwarf plants of maximum width and abundance of bloom. Prompt attention to this detail insures success.

The following varieties have been selected especially for planting in the rock garden. They grow only 16 to 18 inches in height and are very free flowering.

GLORIETA—Color light pink, strong, upright growth and very productive. In full bloom October 10th. Plants 16 inches in height with flowers 2¼ inches in diameter.

KUZUKA—Color bright pink with an anemone or quilled center of yellow. Dwarf, upright growth and free flowering. Attains 18 inches in height. Matures October 10th. Flowers 2¾ inches in diameter.

LILYAN—First opening light pink turning to white. Growth dwarf, attaining only 16 inches; very productive. Matures October 5th. Flowers 2¾ inches in diameter.

MARISA—The single flowers have three rows of petals which are orange bronze with a golden center. Dwarf, spreading growth and exceptionally free flowering. Matures October 10th. Height of plant 16 inches; flowers 2½ inches in diameter.

Plants from 2¼-inch pots: 20c each; any 3, 50c; any 6, 80c; any 12, \$1.50. \$10.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

In addition to the foregoing, the following are well adapted for rock gardens: Amelia, Early Bronze, Flash Light, Natoma, Sunkist, Wolverine, Ganna, Sonoma, Zaza, Rodell, Bonnibel, Ethel, Gold Mine and Wee Dot.

THE AZALEAMUM FAMILY

In recent years the variety Amelia, redisseminated as Azaleamum, has become quite popular. In tracing its origin, we find Amelia is the original name as far as its history goes. It is also known as Pink Cushion and Lavender Rose. The habit is dwarf, 12 to 15 inches in height, and amply branched, producing innumerable flowers. This list comprises several recent sports as well as those which have been produced by breeding. All possess the same characteristics as their antecedents.

Introduction of 1937

WHITE GULL—A dwarf baby pompon, not exceeding 12 inches. Growth, very compact like Amelia. Flowers produced in great abundance, pure white, 1 inch in diameter and in full flower August 20th. Color print page 25.

Plants from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 30c each; any 3, 75c; any 6, \$1.40; any 12, \$2.50. \$15.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

Introductions of 1936

SPECIAL Two Patented Varieties

Azaleamum is here offered by special arrangement with the patent owners.

AZALEAMUM BRONZE BEAUTY—(U. S. Plant patent No. 205). This variety is a sport of Azaleamum. The flowers when first open are a reddish bronze fading to a light bronze at maturity. The various color stages of these blooms produce a pleasing multi-colored effect. Identical with Azaleamum in habit and flowering date.

AZALEAMUM MAGIC WHITE—(U. S. Plant patent No. 204). A white sport from Azaleamum and identical with its parent, except color, being equally prolific in blooming and other characteristics.

Plants from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 75c each; any 2, \$1.35; any 3, \$1.85; any 6, \$3.85; any 12, \$7.45.

AZALEAMUM CAMEO QUEEN—Orchid pink sport of Azaleamum. The flowers change to a light delicate pink at maturity. The bushy habit and blooming date are identical with Azaleamum.

PANOLA—This variety is a seedling from Amelia. It is a dark rosy pink possessing the same dwarf habit and freedom of bloom as Amelia. Flowering period, September 15 and later. Height of plant, 15 inches. Those who are partial to Amelia should not overlook this variety which is a great improvement in color.

AZALEAMUM ROYAL RED—This variety is a crimson red of the Azaleamum type. Semi-dwarf, bushy and many flowered. The flowers are slightly smaller than the true types and mature slightly later.

Plants from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 25c each; any 3, 60c; any 6, \$1.10; any 12, \$2.00. \$12.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

Standard Varieties

AMELIA—(Also known as Lavender Rose and Pink Cushion). An old variety recently renamed and brought to prominence owing to its early flowering characteristics. Blooms in September and continues until killed by frost. Color bright pink.

Plants from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 20c each; any 3, 50c; any 6, 80c; any 12, \$1.50. \$10.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

KOREAN HYBRIDS

The following varieties produce single flowers and are, no doubt, very desirable in localities where the frost does not occur prior to October 1st. In Northern latitudes, they are quite likely to be injured before they are in full bloom. The colorings presented in this section are, in many instances, quite striking and have been favorably received in many localities.

Introduction for 1938

FUSAN—This new hardy single is similar to the coreanum type as far as hardiness is concerned. The petals are broader and are arranged closer together making a very conspicuous flower. The color is bright pink; matures about October 15 effecting profound admiration from the visiting public.

Plants from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 50c each; any 3, \$1.30; any 6, \$2.50; any 12, \$4.75.

Dreer's Novelties for 1938

ARCTURUS—Large single amber or honey yellow. Profuse bloomer.

AUTOCRAT—Single, bright orange scarlet flowers with a golden yellow halo. Extremely profuse.

CYDONIA—Double, unusually brilliant orange mahogany.

HARVESTER—Particularly attractive orange scarlet with good sized single flowers freely produced.

INTENSITY—Deep crimson scarlet flowers. Upright growth.

MRS. SAM P. ROTAN—Perfectly double flower of brilliant golden yellow shading to deep orange. Compact and free.

ORANGE WONDER—Deep coppery orange blooms. Free and vigorous.

RAPTURE—Double, deep orange bronze with suffusion of carmine.

SEQUOIA—Elegant, good sized double blooms of a mellow amber color.

Plants from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 50c each; any 3, \$1.40; any 6, \$2.75; any 12, \$5.50.

For 1937

APPEAL—Single blush pink. Has dainty, long, narrow petals. Very free.

FIREFLAME—Deep blood red with carmine suffusion. Showy single blooms.

HAPPINESS—Opens rosy apricot, fades to pale pink. Single.

ROSAMUND—Large pale violet rose of lovely duplex form.

STELLARIS—Large single buttercup blooms. Graceful and vigorous.

Plants from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 35c each; any 3, \$1.00; any 6, \$2.00; any 12, \$3.50.

Introductions of Bristol Nurseries

APOLLO—Reddish bronze, diameter 2 inches, profuse sprays, blooms Oct. 10.

CERES—Old gold blended with yellow and dusted coppery bronze.

DAPHNE—Delicate orange pink, diameter 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, height 2 feet, blooms October 12th.

DIANA—Delicate shades of rose, lilac and salmon, blooms October 12th.

LOUISE SCHLING—Salmon red, 3 rows of petals, free flowering, diameter 3 inches.

MARS—Dark red, velvety sheen, height 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, blooms October 15th.

MERCURY—Bronzy red, 3 inches in diameter, height 2 feet, blooms Sept. 30th.

Plants from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 20c each; any 3, 50c; any 6, 80c; any 12, \$1.50. \$10.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

Early Hardy Single Varieties From Various Sources

In addition to the aforementioned varieties, we are including a list of singles which are very acceptable to those interested in Chrysanthemums for the garden. Many customers prefer singles to double flowers. They are, however, quite fragile and more easily harmed by severe storms and are in most instances likely to be permanently injured by early frosts. They may be most successfully grown by those persons living near the fortieth degree latitude. These varieties flower from September 15 onward, whereas most of the Korean Hybrids flower too late for localities where killing frosts occur before October 15.

Introductions for 1938

Varieties from U. S. Department of Agriculture

ALGONQUIN—Double brilliant yellow, 24 inches tall, flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Matures September 20.

AMOSKEAG—Dwarf, semi-double light bronze. Matures September 15.

BARNEGAT—Dwarf, very double creamy white. Matures late September.

GERONIMO—Double, bronze 3 inches in diameter. Matures late August.

MANANTICO—Dwarf, single rosy pink. Matures late September.

MUSKOGEE—Dwarf, semi-double, light pink with deep pink markings producing unusual effect. (See color plate page 24). Matures mid-September.

OTSEGO—Double, purple fading to pink. Matures mid-September.

MATAWAN—Very dwarf, single rose purple 3 inches in diameter. Matures mid-September.

POHATCONG—Dwarf double, blush pink, white edge. Matures early October.

PASSUMPSIC—Very dwarf, double blush colored. Matures early October.

SEMINOLE—Dwarf, blush with creamy center. Matures early September.

SUWANEE—Single white 3 inches in diameter. Matures mid-September.

Plants from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 50c each; any 3, \$1.30; any 6, \$2.50; any 12, \$4.75.

Standard Varieties

ASTRID—This new single flowered will, no doubt, be exceedingly hardy, the same as Arcticum, one of the primitive types. It blooms on or before October 1st and the flowers, 3 inches in diameter, are a pleasing shade of light pink with apricot shadings.

CLIO—Dwarf, compact, with masses of carmine-rose flowers.

FORTUNA—Medium, curly petalled, ox-blood red flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

HESTIA—Medium, semi-double, rose pink, white halo around yellow disc.

NIOBE—Dwarf, white with yellow disc, 2 inches in diameter, very profuse.

NYSA—Tall, upright, single, rosy lilac flowers, 3 inches in diameter.

PSYCHE—Single shell pink flowers, 4 to 5 inches in diameter, vigorous.

SAPPHO—Dwarf, large single pure yellow flowers.

THALIA—Dwarf, bushy, double bright orange flowers.

VESTA—Medium, double, deep golden orange flowers, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

Plants from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 25c each; any 3, 60c; any 6, \$1.10; any 12, \$2.00. \$12.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

Varieties Suitable for Pot Culture

Under this heading we have selected varieties that are naturally dwarf in growth, believing that they are better adapted for plants for general use. There is considerable diversity of opinion as to whether the small or Pompon type or the large-flowering ones are most suitable for this purpose and in greatest demand. If allowed to flower naturally they will afford the greatest display of color, but if large flowers are desired they may be restricted to three, four or five growths and then disbudded. To keep the plants dwarf it is essential that they be pinched many times during a season and this operation repeated until a few weeks prior to bud formation. It is impossible to give the exact date for pinching, but the flowering period should be the guide.

Introductions for 1938

LITTLE PRINCESS—This dwarf growing, small flowered anemone is a new type chrysanthemum for pot plants. The small, delicate foliage and baby size flowers combine in producing an effect of daintiness and charm. The ray petals are lemon yellow while the cushion is slightly darker in color. The flowers are 1 inch in diameter and are freely produced. Matures from November 20 to Thanksgiving.

SILVER DOLLAR—The size, color and form suggest the name. Flower has two or three rows of very flat petals of uniform length. The dark green foliage provides a good background for the clear white flowers. Flowers are 2 inches in diameter and mature in early November. This variety is the only one of its type in the pot plant group.

Plants from 2½-inch pots: 50c each; any 3, \$1.30; any 6, \$2.50; any 12, \$4.75.

Introductions of 1936

ETHRE尔DA—The Anemone-flowered is a very nice shade of medium pink, shading to orchid. Is 15 inches in height. Matures November 12th. Flowers 2½ inches in diameter. Should be disbudded.

MAIDA—Light pink, very double flowers slightly reflexed. Diameter of flowers 3 inches. Height 15 inches. Has stiff, wiry stems requiring no stakes; best when disbudded. Matures November 5th.

THORINA—An early intermediate Pompon for pot culture. Color reddish bronze. Very dwarf habit. Matures October 20th. Height 15 inches. Best when grown naturally.

Plants from 2½-inch pots: 25c each; any 3, 60c; any 6, \$1.10; any 12, \$2.00. \$12.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

Standard Varieties

ANGELO—For description, see page 19.

BLOODSTONE—(Introduced by us 1930). A light red or a color approaching scarlet which does not fade as rapidly as many varieties of this shade. Habit of the plants dwarf. Flowers 4½ inches in diameter are in perfection about Nov. 10.

BUTLER'S CAPRICE—Sport of Caprice du Printemps. Deep pink. Dwarf. Matures October 25th.

CANOVA—(Introduced by us 1925). Very dwarf pompon, maturing November 20. Height only twelve inches above the pot and flowers one and three-quarters inches in diameter. It may be grown natural or disbudded. Color, very bright yellow and possessing wonderful substance.

GREYSTONE—This variety is highly recommended as one of the best specimen plants. Color beautiful golden orange. Dwarf. Flowers 3 inches in diameter. Matures November 10.

KATHLEEN THOMPSON—A fine crimson.

LILAC CAPRICE—Deep lilac. Dwarf. Matures October 25th.

NATICK—(Introduced by us 1927). A dwarf, golden yellow anemone; large full cushion. Flowers 3 inches in diameter. Matures November 25.

ONETA—(Introduced by us 1932). A pure white reflexed with blooms 4 inches in diameter. Very free flowering. Height 1½ feet. Matures November 25th.

PIGMY—Color light pink. High, rounded flowers like disbudded Pompons. Diameter of flowers 3 inches. Dwarf. Matures November 10th.

PURPLE CAPRICE—Purple. Dwarf.

YELLOW CAPRICE—Clear yellow; dwarf.

Plants from 2¼-inch pots: 25c each; any 3, 60; any 6, \$1.10; any 12, \$2.00. \$12.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

SINGLE SECTION Introduction for 1938

BRIDGEWATER VELVET—This rich, red single variety was obtained from England several years ago and has been grown by us with extreme satisfaction. Best results are secured when disbudded but is very satisfactory in sprays. The flowers are four to five inches in diameter with two rows of petals. The stem and quality of foliage are excellent. Matures from mid-November to December first.

Plants from 2¼-inch pots: 50c each; any 3, \$1.30; any 6, \$2.50; any 12, \$4.75.

Introductions of 1936

GOLDEN SEAL—Deep golden yellow. Flowers for Thanksgiving. The best of this color and date of flowering.

LADY ASTOR—A splendid bright crimson maturing for Thanksgiving and later. One of the best late singles.

Plants from 2¼-inch pots: 25c each; any 3, 60c; any 6, \$1.10; any 12, \$2.00. \$12.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

Standard Varieties

GOLDEN ORIOLE—(Introduced by us 1925). The earliest single yellow, maturing October 10th. Flowers 2½ inches in diameter. Color light yellow. A vigorous grower producing abundance of long-stemmed, graceful sprays. Those desiring early singles should give this variety a trial.

IDA SKIFF—Color amber-bronze; strong, upright growth. Best grown to sprays. Diameter of flowers 4 inches. Ready to cut November 5th.

JEAN—(Introduced by us 1926). A companion for the two foregoing. Pure white, 7½ inches in diameter. Height medium. Matures November 1st.

LAONA—(Introduced by us 1926). A large single, 9 inches in diameter and a beautiful shade of rose-pink somewhat resembling the color of Mildred Presby. Four feet high, terminal bud maturing November 5th.

MABEL SEYMOUR—Pure white of large size. Diameter of flowers 4½ inches. Robust in growth. Matures November 5th.

MELBA—This variety is admirably adapted to pot culture either as a small dwarf plant or a large specimen, depending on the time of propagation and culture. The color is an orange-bronze with a distinct circle of yellow at the base of the petals and surrounding the green disc. The flowers, when grown in sprays, are about 4 inches in diameter.

MRS. WM. BUCKINGHAM—A large, flat flower of a lovely shade of rosy pink. Keeps well both on and off the plant. Matures November 1st.

MRS. E. D. GODFREY—Very strong grower. Light pink. Excellent as a late single. Matures November 20th.

RADIANT—A promising new bright red of exceptional brilliancy. From University of Illinois. Diameter of flowers 3 inches. Matures November 5th to 10th.

Plants from 2¼-inch pots: 20c each; any 3, 50c; any 6, 80c; any 12, \$1.50. \$10.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

EXHIBITION SECTION



This section comprises varieties which are considered best for those who desire flowers of exceptionally large size which depends altogether upon the culture given.

Introductions of 1937

HUGH MITCHELL—Deep velvety crimson with gold at the tips, very contrasting in color, makes a wide bloom of extraordinary size. Very solid and of great depth. Early August bud.

MRS. A. HOLDEN—A glowing crimson scarlet with a slight golden reverse. Very large, well formed blooms of good substance. Early August bud.

Plants from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: \$1.00 each; any 3, \$2.50; any 6, \$4.50; any 12, \$8.00.

Introductions of 1936

CONSPICUOUS—Delicate pink in color, similar to that displayed in early sweet cherries. Color more pronounced from late buds. Diameter of flowers 8 inches. Plants 4 feet in height. Select bud August 25th to 30th. In perfection October 25th. Stem rigid, may be displayed without stakes.

HENRY E. TRUMAN—Of English origin, exceedingly large bloom of very pure white. Strong, healthy stem and foliage. The original description claims the bloom is 10 inches each way. Select bud after August 5th.

ORIENTAL PRINCESS—Very full, double flower; petals rather narrow, the upper surface of which is purple or plum color, similar to La France. The semi-incurved form displays a wonderful contrast with the reverse side which is nearly white. The rigid stem does not require staking. Select bud September 1st. Matures October 25th.

Plants from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 75c each; any 3, \$2.00; any 6, \$3.50; any 12, \$6.00.

Standard Varieties

CONQUEST—An exhibition variety of very regularly incurved form; color reddish bronze with orange reverse somewhat similar to Glenview. Strong growth; matures October 25th. Stem and foliage good. Blooms 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Select bud September 1st.

DR. J. M. INGLIS—Loosely incurved flower, color purplish amaranth with silvery reverse. Mature November 1.

EDWARD M. BYRNES—A remarkable shade of scarlet-crimson which illuminates under artificial light. Select bud about August 20th.

ELBERON—(Introduced by us 1913.) Bright pink of finest incurved form. Beautiful foliage and good stem. Easy to manage. Semi-dwarf. Date of bud August 30th. Flowers 8 inches in diameter; matures November 1st.

JOHN BALMER—Bronzy red of a very pleasing shade. Strong and vigorous in growth. Select bud about August 15th.

J. R. BOOTH—A bright yellow sport from Nagirroc, possessing the same qualities as to form and size and requiring the same culture. Semi-dwarf. Date of bud, August 20th.

LA FRANCE—(Introduced by us 1930). A decidedly incurved exhibition showing the reverse of the petals. The general color is a silvery mauve with upper surface nearly purple. Blooms eight inches in diameter are cut October 28th from buds reserved August 15th. Exceedingly double and a high, rounded flower. Height 7 feet.

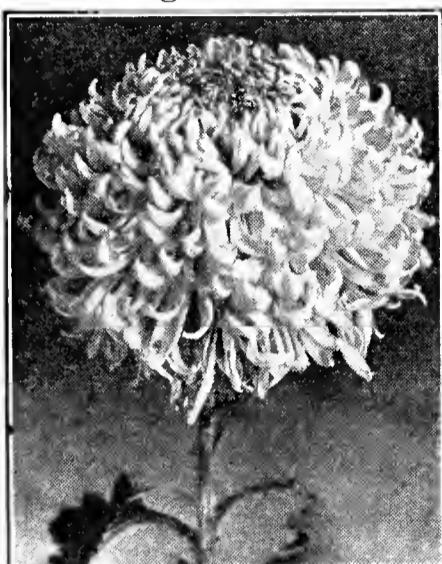
LANCASHIRE—A reflexed yellow forming a large flower of good depth. Produces first class blooms. Select bud August 25th.

LOUISA POCKETT—An Australian variety of the purest white, from early buds and delicate pink from late ones. Requires about the same culture as Wm. Turner. Semi-dwarf. Date of bud, August 10.

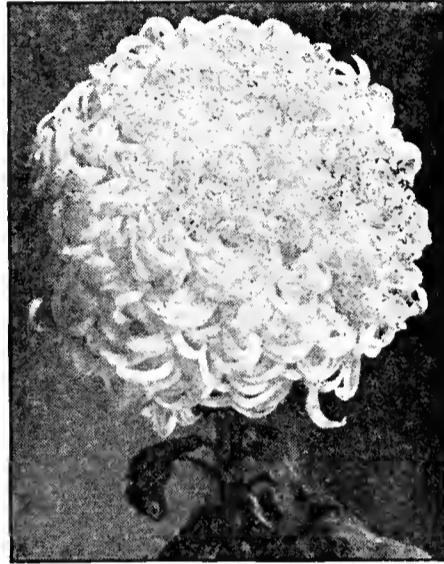
MARY L. CLARK—(Introduced by us 1925). A light shade of lavender-pink, maturing October 25th. Eight inches in diameter. Height 5 feet from March propagation. Bud August 25th. May be grown for commercial purposes and is a rose-pink from September bud.

MISS RITA MITCHELL—One of the largest in size of recent years' introductions. Color bronze shaded to salmon with a buff reverse. Select bud August 15th.

MRS. J. LESLIE DAVIS—A sport from Wm. Turner and identical in every way except its color, which is a very pleasing shade of pink. Semi-dwarf. Date of bud August 30th.



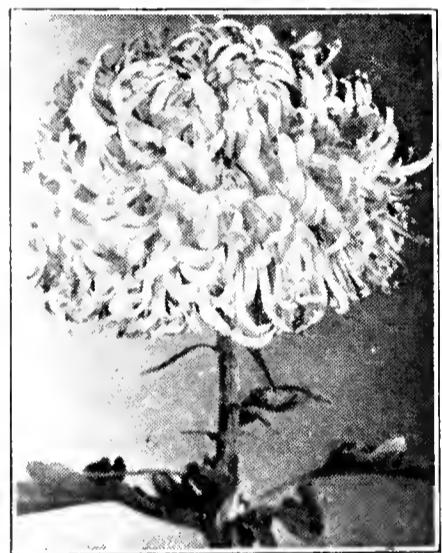
Mary L. Clark



Louisa Pockett



Vermont



The Big Child .



Nagirroc



Elberon

MRS. F. E. LEWIS—Deep crimson with old gold reverse. Select bud first week in September. Height 4 feet. Matures November 15th.

MRS. H. S. FIRESTONE—Very large bloom with rigid stem and good foliage. Color chamois-buff. An excellent variety. Dwarf. Date of bud, August 25th.

MRS. G. G. MASON—Color distinct blood-red with golden reverse. Decidedly reflexed form. Reserve bud August 20th. Matures October 28th.

MRS. B. D. SPILLMAN—Color apricot-orange and of reflexing form. Height 5 feet. Reserve bud August 20th. Matures October 28th.

NAGIRROC—An exceedingly large, reflexed, golden bronze. Admirably adapted to exhibition purposes. Semi-dwarf. Best bud, August 15th. Flowers 10 inches in diameter; matures October 25th.

NERISSA—(Introduced by us 1914). A pink of very perfect incurved form. Strong, upright growth. Select bud September 15th. Medium height. Matures November 5th.

OLIVETTE—(Introduced by us 1930). Blooms quite irregularly reflexed showing both the upper surface and the reverse of petals. A dark pink or rose color. Flowers 8 inches in diameter, mature the end of October from buds selected August 10. Plants attain a height of about 6 feet.

POCKETT'S CRIMSON—A splendid crimson with golden reverse when an early bud is reserved, about August 25. Matures about October 25.

PURPLE KING—(Introduced by us 1919). The nearest approach to purple. Very large, surpassing Reginald Vallis in size. Tall. Is best from buds selected September 5th. Matures November 10th.

SECRETARY HYDE—This variety is identical and has precedence over Bronze Nerissa, which we sent out in 1934. Its large, globular formed flowers stamp it as an acquisition for show purposes. Reserve bud September 10th.

SEMINOLE CHIEF—(Introduced by us 1926). A reflex chestnut-bronze resembling the variety President J. W. Everett, but is more dependable, larger in size, and of easy culture, matures October 25th, size 8½ inches. Best bud Aug. 25.

SHAWNEE CHIEF—(Introduced by us 1934). The upper surface of the maroon petals is Indian red. Petals reflex in an irregular manner. In arrangement they curl and twist in every direction, occasionally showing the golden reverse. The plant is 5½ feet high from early propagation. Select bud about August 25th. Flowers 9 inches in diameter; mature November 5th.

SOUTHHAMPTON—This variety produces very large blooms and is an addition to this class. Color yellow, of a deeper shade than most varieties. Can be grown 10 inches in diameter. Select bud August 1st.

THE BIG CHILD—Dedicated to Milton J. Cross, radio announcer for the NBC Children's Hour. A wonderful new variety of sufficient size, ten inches, to be included in the exhibition section. Another remarkable feature, the stem is so rigid that supports are unnecessary. Color a one toned yellow, a little darker than the old variety Odessa. Planted February 15 attains a height of six feet and is fully developed November first. Reserve bud August 5th to 10th.

THOS. W. POCKETT—A clear pink with incurved tips; a strong, vigorous grower with ample foliage. Buds late in August give the most perfect flowers and color. Tall. Flowers 9 inches in diameter, matures November 1st.

VERMONT—Enormous flowers of incurved type. One of the best pinks for exhibition purposes. Tall. Date of bud August 10th. Matures October 25th.

WHITE NERISSA—This sport, like the original and the bronze sport, is of special interest to those desiring large incurved exhibition blooms. Identical with Nerissa except color. Select bud September 10th.

WM. TURNER—A decidedly incurved variety of purest white. Fine form and strong growth with clean foliage. Semi-dwarf. Date of bud August 30th. Medium height. Diameter of flowers 9 inches. Matures November 1st.

WM. VERT—Bright crimson of large size; form reflexed, growth strong. Semi-dwarf. Date of bud August 20th. Matures October 25th.

YELLOW POCKETT—A light yellow sport from Louisa Pockett and identical in every respect except color. Semi-dwarf. Select bud August 10th.

YELLOW TURNER—A light yellow sport from popular Wm. Turner and equal to its parent in every respect. Semi-dwarf. Date of bud August 30th.

Plants from 2½-inch pots: 25c each; any 3, 60c; any 6, \$1.10; any 12, \$2.00. \$12.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

ANEMONES — EXHIBITION VARIETIES Standard Varieties

BUFF QUEEN—(Introduced by us 1926). The larger Anemone type, 6¾ inches in diameter. Color of both ray and disc florets is buff, similar to Majestic. Cushion 4¾ inches in diameter. Matures November 1st.

CAPTIVATION—(Introduced by us 1927). When grown single stem, blooms are 7½ inches in diameter. Color of ray florets mahogany-red. Cushion 4 inches, same color except extreme end of quills which is tipped with yellow. Strong stem and wonderful substance. Matures November 10th.

Plants from 2½-inch pots: 25c each; any 3, 60c; any 6, \$1.10; any 12, \$2.00. \$12.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

ODD FORMED VARIETIES

This type in most instances is unsatisfactory for general commercial use. The reason is the petals are so long and fragile that they cannot, without injury, be shipped and handled as most Chrysanthemums are. To those who arrange their own products they are quite serviceable for the grace and beauty they impart.

Standard Varieties

Most of the varieties in this section originated in Japan where they are considered the most beautiful of the entire Chrysanthemum family. They are indeed very unique with their feathery and thread-like petals.

DAIKOKU—Long, narrow, white petals which are decidedly hooked up or incurved at the outer extremities.

MIGNONNETTE—Rather curly fine petals resembling a thistle bloom in form. Color bright yellow.

MISS GENA HARWOOD—Another sport from Rayonnante. Color rosy mauve.

PEGGY ANN HOOVER—Long tubular petals similar to Pride of Tokyo. Color a delicate shade of lavender. Size when disbudded 9 inches or more. From U. S. Department of Agriculture.



Pride of Tokyo

PRIDE OF TOKYO—(Introduced by us 1931). From the fact that this variety is a protege of the Japanese variety Tachibana and inasmuch as most of this type originated in Japan we have named this novelty after one of the important Japanese cities. In structure it is composed of long tubular petals most of which are hooked up or spoon like at the extreme tips. The color is a very delicate creamy pink. Not fully matured by November 20. Will produce four to five flowers per plant like the accompanying illustration which presents flowers whose extreme diameter is 11½ inches. The stem is more rigid than that of many of this class.

RAYONNANTE—Long, cordlike petals, pale rose-pink. Beautiful in color. May be grown very large.

TACHIBANA—Very bright yellow with fine threadlike petals.

THE DEAN—Pure white, feathery in appearance, the narrow petals being very irregularly arranged. Light green center.

UNIQUE—Long, straight, slender, tubular petals of wine-red of lasting quality. May be had from the middle of November into December. Diameter of flowers 8 inches.

WHITE JITSUJETUI—Small flower, petals slashed and toothed at the tips.

WHITE RAYONNANTE—Identical with Rayonnante except in color which is white.

WHITE THREAD—A good name for this odd formed flower. It reminds one of a small tuft of tangled white thread or ravelings.

Plants from 2½-inch pots: 25c each; any 3, 60c; any 6, \$1.10; any 12, \$2.00. \$12.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

Japanese Mountain or Cascade Varieties



Grown to Cascade Form

late November. Generous feeding is required during the entire growing period if large plants are desired.

Standard Varieties

Bronze, Pink, Red, White and Yellow. Mixed or separate colors.

ANNA—(Introduced by us 1909). Pure white. Belongs to the true single section, having but one row of petals. Fine for pot plants.

JANE HARTE—(Disseminated as Jean Hart). The variety originated and was named on the estate of Mr. E. S. Webster. They are identical. A yellow sport from Anna. Identical in every way except color.

Plants from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pots: 25c each; any 3, 60c; any 6, \$1.10; any 12, \$2.00. \$12.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

Chrysanthemum Species

These particular types are not of especial commercial value. They are, however, most interesting to the student and others when they realize these types are ancestors to our present-day Chrysanthemums.

ARTICUM—The flowers are single, pure white, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; very hardy. Fine for the rock garden.

COREANUM—The flowers are single, color blush white; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter.

INDICUM—A common wild plant in Southern China and no doubt often obnoxious. The flowers are single, color yellow, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. Plants make many branches as well as lateral growths and are free flowering.

MORIFOLIUM—The flowers are single, flesh pink, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter. Blooms about September 25. Each growth produces many laterals, each flowering profusely. Attains 3 feet in height.

Plants from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch pots: 25c each; any 3, 60c; any 6, \$1.10; any 12, \$2.00. \$12.00 per 100 with the privilege of ordering 25 of one variety at hundred rate.

The type known as mountain Chrysanthemum plants is so pliant or yielding that they may be trained to any desired form. For cascading or drooping effect they usually are manipulated as follows: When the main shoot is about 6 inches high pinch the center. As soon as the side shoots attain sufficient length train one of them to a stake 4 feet to 5 feet long, stuck into the soil at an angle of some 30 degrees from the vertical. Pinch the other side shoots from time to time at their third, fourth or fifth joints, according to the variety. Continue pinching throughout the summer until about the middle of September so as to develop a correctly shaped plant. By this time many branches should have been produced at every joint ready to bear flowers at their axils.

When the buds show color remove the stake and place the pot on a shelf sufficiently high to keep the drooping top of the plant from off the ground. Unless the stems hang gracefully by themselves they can be directed by means of galvanized wires bent to any desired shape. Normally the plants will come into bloom about the end of October and remain brilliant until

Chrysaline

Unequaled for Producing Lusty Chrysanthemums

A complete Chemical Fertilizer, perfectly soluble and contains the same constituents as those incorporated in manure, supplying proper quantities of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid, which are the most important elements conducive to plant life.

The advantages of Chrysaline over the other manures are: It is clean, has no offensive odor, is soluble and thus easily prepared, is immediate and permanent in its effects, so highly concentrated that it is the cheapest, saves time and labor, and gives accurate results.

Samples of 13½ ounces prepaid by mail, \$0.30.

Large quantities will be furnished as follows:

**Five pounds, \$1.00; Ten pounds, \$1.75; Twenty-five pounds, \$4.00; Fifty pounds, \$7.50;
One hundred pounds, \$14.00.**

One ounce is sufficient for ten gallons. Full directions accompany each package.

Chrysanthemums like a slightly acid soil; Chrysaline has an acid reaction.

The Kinney Pump

For applying liquid manure, this pump has no equal.

Remember that the water pressure does the pumping and that the flow of liquid fertilizer through the hose, diluted about one-half, is even and continuous as long as the liquid is reasonably clear and there is water pressure behind it.

It will apply from five to fifteen gallons of liquid fertilizer a minute. There is no waste. You screw the pump to the faucet, attach the suction hose (either $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch) to side of opening in pump, using rubber washer to make joint tight and put the end of this hose in the barrel or tank of clear liquid manure. Then attach the three-fourths inch discharge hose ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose will not answer here). The liquid manure follows, and will keep coming until the supply in the barrel or tank is exhausted—provided the liquid manure is reasonably free from coarse matter which would clog the pump. \$2.60 postpaid.

Chrysanthemum Seed

The packets offered contain approximately 200 seeds. They are from semi-doubles, singles, anemones and mountain varieties for cascading—1937 crop—and will afford many pleasant surprises although some of the seedlings derived may not flower before frost in the northern states. We have no hand pollinated seeds to offer.

Packet \$0.25

During the flowering period (October fifteenth to December) an inspection of our establishment affords pleasure to us as well as being profitable to many of our patrons.

ADRIAN, MICHIGAN (The birth place of modern Chrysanthemums) is situated on U. S. HIGHWAY 223 and is approximately 200 miles east of Chicago, 80 miles southwest of Detroit and 30 miles northwest of Toledo, Ohio. All are welcome.

Read This Page of Instructions



HOW TO CARE FOR PLANTS ON ARRIVAL

When plants have been transported considerable distance they often show the effects of such treatment, especially so if delayed in transit. When they have been packed three or more days their roots should be submerged in tepid water a few hours, this treatment will revive them sufficiently so they will be more likely to survive when planted out of doors or placed in pots. The moss may be removed or if the ground is dry it may be left intact and then planted, thus treated moisture will be conserved at the roots which will be very beneficial and may establish some that would otherwise be lost. It is also well to make the soil fairly firm near the plants which prevents rapid evaporation.



BROKEN PLANTS—It often happens the end of plants are broken off during the process of packing and transporting, such a condition does not impair or detract the quality of the blooms at the flowering time. At the base of each leaf is a latent bud which will soon produce a new growth. Experienced growers often pinch out the centers for the purpose of producing more dwarf growth or to secure dwarf and bushy plants.

In fact many (particularly amateurs) dislike to pinch out the tips of their plants. This procedure is essential and should be practiced by all who desire a wealth of color on outdoor plantings. In this manner dwarf plants are insured which do not require staking. This process should be discontinued before the buds are formed, about July twentieth for the mid-season kinds.

The plant at the left was broken three inches above the soil and the one at the right a half inch. The accompanying illustration, taken a month later, shows how completely they will recover.

Explanation of Catalog Terms

DATE OF BUD—The best date for disbudding to secure the most perfect bloom.

DISBUDDING—The removal of all buds except those desired for future blooms.

SELECT BUD—This refers to disbudding and means to remove all buds on the growth but the one to be reserved and allowed to develop.

Those desiring more explicit instructions should avail themselves of Smith's Chrysanthemum Manual, description of which will be found on page 10.

CULTURAL SUGGESTIONS

A few points vital to successful culture should be considered before deciding the best course to take. If the plants at hand are such as are recommended for the production of large blooms designated as Exhibition and Commercial sorts they should be restricted to a very few growths.

A plant producing but three flowers will develop larger blooms than where more are allowed to remain.

The reason is obvious. Flowers are developed by the plant's energy exerted by the assimilation of the elements contained in the soil. When such energy is divided we cannot expect the maximum size.

TIME OF PLANTING—Early planting increases the strength and vigor of the plants, and should improve the quality of the blooms when all the conditions are equal. Such a course is imperative when early flowers are desired, so that the plants attain sufficient size to permit saving early buds.

WATERING—To guard against diseases, it is advisable to confine the hours of watering, as far as possible, to the early morning, so the plants will be fairly dry at night, especially from the middle of August onward.

BUD SELECTION—About August first some varieties begin to develop buds and these are called crown buds. (See cut). This first bud, which appears from about August tenth to twentieth, is the one to reserve for the large exhibition blooms. For this purpose remove all of the lateral growths as they appear. This will concentrate the plant's energy in the bud and subsequent bloom. With a few exceptions the first bud is the one to select for the exhibition varieties and a few of the commercial varieties.



The Early or Crown Bud



The Terminal or Late Bud

By removing this early crown bud the lateral growths continue and will later form another bud which terminates the growth. This bud is known as the terminal bud. (See cut). This is the bud usually preferred for commercial varieties as well as for large anemones and pompons.

The dates suggested in the catalog are fairly accurate in the northern states but in the south buds may not appear as early. This is due to the shortening of the daylight and cooler weather which usually manifests itself by mid-August. From the foregoing it is apparent no fast rule can be given. Every grower should mark the date each bud is selected and when single flowers result make note to advance the date for next year, if too double and malformed select a later bud.

DEFECTIVE FOLIAGE—As a general rule, all defective foliage is due to a sudden check, such as: A drouth, over-watering, excessive heat or sudden low temperature. Any extreme or adverse condition has a tendency to abate growth for a time and the results of such spells are usually manifest in blighted or blackened foliage.

DEFORMED FLOWERS—The foregoing paragraph also applies to cases where flowers are onesided or when the center petals fail to develop. Another cause of imperfect flowers is too liberal a supply of nutriment, either in the form of manure incorporated in the soil, or too frequent or strong applications of liquid fertilizers. The more nourishment given, the stronger and more luxuriant the foliage becomes, so that after the buds are selected a continuance of such treatment is in excess of their needs, and the petals just forming are often destroyed or injured. Better results will follow by the use of a moderate amount of fertilizer during the growing season. All applications at this time should be light at first, gradually increasing until the maximum is reached at the time the buds begin to show color.

Another cause of imperfect flowers is the depredation of the Tarnished Plant Bug. This as a rule applies to plants grown out of doors and in warm dry climates, a condition which is most favorable to their development. They do not eat the foliage but puncture the tender growth and extract the juice, thus checking the growth and if the buds are stung, they often produce one-sided flowers.

LIFTING PLANTS—When lifting and potting plants from the open border, see that it is done before the buds appear.

RESERVING STOCK—Those who save the old plants for the sake of perpetuating for the next seasons use, should (if protected under glass) keep them rather on the dry side and give them all the light and air possible at all times unless severe weather prevents.

Larger Flowering Varieties for Outdoor Culture in the North

There seems to be a desire for growing larger and better chrysanthemums out of doors in the North and with this in mind, we have decided to make a few suggestions along this line.

North of the Ohio River, it is advisable to either plant in a sheltered position or provide some means of protection against early frost. The chrysanthemum thrives better when grown in full sunlight, hence should be given a southern exposure. Under such conditions the wood ripens earlier thus producing earlier buds and flowers.

It is very difficult to recommend varieties that will survive as much depends on the nature of the soil, the location, and severity of the winters. In a general way, the early and mid-season varieties, pages 6 to 11, are best adapted for this purpose. Many of the early hardy section, page 23, when restricted to a few growths, and each growth disbudded leaving only one bud to each branch, produce very nice blooms about four inches in diameter.

Color Variation

The originator of new varieties usually decides which bud to reserve or at what date the proper bud generally appears. Such data is important if like re-

sults are to be secured as the date of bud has a bearing on the color as well as the form of the bloom. The largest flowers are usually secured from early buds and are lighter in color than blooms produced from late buds. Some varieties that are white from an early or crown bud may be more or less pink if a late or terminal bud is reserved and the yellow varieties may be bronze.

The color of all chrysanthemums, whether grown under glass or out of doors, is materially effected by climatic conditions over which we have no control. Intense sunlight is the primary cause of fading of color. This is aptly demonstrated by the vast differences in color of identical varieties grown in the North comparative with those grown in the southern latitudes. Varieties that are bronze in the North are often yellow in the South and those described as pink may fade to nearly white. White and yellow are least effected by sunlight.

The originator determines the color as it appears to him in his immediate vicinity and slight variations are sure to occur in southern localities.

Garden Varieties for Color Effect Out of Doors

For the garden or hardy varieties including early pompons, where the object is mass of color for effect rather than perfection of bloom, we should promote as many growths as possible. This is accomplished by pinching out the center of the growth twice or more during the growing season or up to August 1st for the September flowering kinds and August 15th for those maturing in October. Such a course will give dwarf bushy plants with abundance of bloom and no staking is required. Many people are loath to push back plants for fear of injury. This is not the case with the Chrysanthemum for just above the leaf stem is a later bud which will break forth as soon as the top growth has been checked. The tall toppled over plants one often sees are due to lack of pinching.

Planting Records

When the exact location and the varietal names are desired the following system should be adopted. Draw a diagram of the space planted and number the plants or rows, if all are the same, and keep this record in a file or book. Indicate the name of each number. If this course is followed identity is always available and lost labels are of no consequence.

WINTER PROTECTION—The protection of hardy or garden varieties of Chrysanthemums is a subject that interests many of our customers. The preceding year's growth dies and the underground stems or rhizomes are really what should be protected so as to survive and make new growth for the following year. It is not so much the severity of the winter that causes the plants to perish as the continued freezing and thawing. With this in mind it is best to use some form of light protection which will shade the ground and prevent thawing after it has frozen. Leaves are satisfactory if not used too heavily so as to smother out the plants. If used with some brush on top to keep them in position they will be practical. Those having evergreen boughs or cornstalks will find them very serviceable for this purpose as they will admit the air and shade the ground. When the plants are situated near a building that affords some warmth they very often survive the winter without a covering of any kind.

Keep This Catalog for Reference

This catalog is really a book of reference, giving the height the plants attain, and the best bud to reserve for the many sorts especially so as the time for securing buds draws near. Every word in this catalog from cover to cover is worth reading and may throw light upon some subject important to the recipient.

Attention! Southern Gardeners

Through the courtesy of trial gardeners interested in chrysanthemum culture out of doors, we are able to submit a list of the varieties considered best under growing conditions prevalent in the extreme South. These varieties have been grown as far south as Houston and Mercedes, Texas where the difference in latitude retards the blooming from ten to twenty days later than the date given in our catalog. Hence it is possible for southern gardeners to enjoy a longer season of chrysanthemums out-of-doors than those living farther north.

Commercials and Exhibitions

Bronze Frick	Mrs. A. J. Stahelin
Columbus Dispatch	Nerissa
Detroit News	Oak Leaf
Edgar Stillman Kelly	Peter John
Elberon	Secretary Nehrling
Friendly Rival	Silver Sheen
Garnet King	Smith's Enchantress
Golden Mrs. Ross	Thanksgiving Pink
Golden Topaz	Thos. W. Pickett
Good News	Tom Browne
Hilda Bergen	Vermont
Keystone	White Frick
Louisa Pickett	White Nerissa
Miss Helen Frick	White Vermont
Mohawk Chief	Wm. Turner
Mrs. R. M. Calkins	Wm. H. Waite Improved
Yellow Gladys Pearson	

Anemones

Admiration	Estrelita
Aloysia	Marietta
Beautiful Lady	Mrs. J. S. Roberts
Birdine	Norma
Bronze Norma	Smith's Innocence
Buff Queen	The Titan
Dark Pink Norma	White Norma

Singles

Gretchen Piper	Jean
Ida Skiff	Laona
	Melba

MEMORANDUM

Quantity

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Conflicting Names

The names of the following varieties are likely to be misleading, causing some confusion.

Lady Aster—Crimson single.

Lady Esther—White commercial.

Innocence—White single.

Smith's Innocence—White anemone.

Intensity—Crimson commercial.

Intensity—Crimson single.

December Glory—White commercial.

December Glory—White pompon.

Yellow Dot—Yellow intermediate pompon with pink eye.

Yellow Dot—Clear yellow baby pompon.

Honorary Recognition

THE honors bestowed upon ELMER D. SMITH in past years and up to the present express the appreciation of several well known horticultural institutions and are bestowed by many in the trade through letters and word of mouth.

- 1926 Honorary membership in the Phi Alpha Xi, Beta Chapter, at the University of Illinois.
The name ELMER D. SMITH was placed in the horticultural building of the Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan, among other prominent horticulturists.
- 1927 A degree of Master of Horticulture was bestowed by the Michigan State College, East Lansing.
- 1934 Presentation of a gold scroll by the Chrysanthemum Society of America at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in commemoration of services rendered.
Banquet and presentation of a shield with a gold disc by the Scientific Society of Adrian College.
- 1935 The Adrian City Commission appropriated the name CHRYSANTHEMUM CITY for Adrian, Michigan.
Honorary membership in the Horticultural Society of Michigan, conferred at Detroit, Michigan.
Guest of Honor at a Luncheon and meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution.
- 1936 Honorary membership bestowed by the Adrian Garden Club.
A gold medal known as the THOMAS ROLAND MEDAL was presented by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Boston, Massachusetts.
- 1937 Presentation of a Gold Plaque, inscribed — "Awarded ELMER D. SMITH in recognition of his outstanding achievements, by the Michigan State Florists Association."

Important Notice

Many persons who have had limited experience in the cultivation of Chrysanthemums do not realize that various types are best adapted for a specific purpose. Those who fail to appreciate this fact are often misled when selecting kinds best suited for their use.

We have specialized in Chrysanthemums for forty-eight years and have no peers in this regard and our records pertaining thereto are conceded the most complete in the world. The most efficient are those who do one thing well — ill advice often leads to disappointment.

Bring your Chrysanthemum troubles to us—all inquiries are welcome.

ELMER D. SMITH & CO.
ADRIAN, MICHIGAN